

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 48.
WHOLE NUMBER 1140.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR report of the Massachusetts encampment, in which EGAN'S Battery, of the Fourth Artillery, took part, will be found very interesting reading. It is spirited in description, as well as accurate in criticism.

It is suggested that a team composed of the distinguished sharpshooters, or marksmen, in the Army, who are deterred from being in the different competitions, be sent to Creedmoor to represent the Army. This, we believe, would be an excellent thing, and a most suitable recognition of the persons interested. Those now on that list are: 1st Lieutenant H. R. ANDERSON, 4th Art.; 1st Lieutenant L. MERRIAM; 4th Inf.; Sergeant L. CHAPLIN, 1, 7th Inf.; Captain J. SANDERS, B, 8th Inf.; Sergeant A. W. STAY, F, 9th Inf.; Captain J. CRANLEY, E, 4th Art.; Private W. MOORE, A, 2d Inf.; Sergeant B. OTTEN, A, 21st Inf.

THE law of 1884, providing for the retirement of officers of the Pay Corps of the Army upon their own application after twenty years honorable service, has thus far failed of its purpose in reducing the personnel of the corps. Not a single retirement under its provisions has yet been made. Several applications have been made, but as the four hundred retired list has been kept full by retiring those from branches where promotions would ensue, these requests have not thus far been granted. It is the impression of many, however, that those retirements can be made without regard to the limitation of the regular retired list. The question is to be submitted to the Attorney General, and if he so decides a half dozen or so will be retired at once.

THE new regulations published this week (G. O. 70), in regard to hospital stewards, U. S. Army, we observe, limit one more opportunity to promotion to the enlisted men of the Army, protecting them against the competition of outsiders. The old regulations prescribed that hospital stewards should be appointed from the enlisted men of the Army, or by *special enlistment*. Under this many have stepped at once from civil life to the non-commissioned staff grade, or discharged hospital stewards have returned, under special authority for enlistment, from civil life to their former positions, perhaps after the lapse of many years. The new regulation provides distinctly that for each military post there shall be one hospital steward, of the 1st class, who "shall be appointed by the Secretary of War from the enlisted men of the Army."

It hardly matters in what shape it manifests itself there can be no doubt that popular discussion of naval affairs will excite and maintain interest in the Service, and ultimately do good. The *Philadelphia Times* (independent with Democratic leaning) says of the *Dolphin*: "The net result is failure. It is probable that no large part of this is the fault of Mr. ROACH. It is evident that a useful Navy will never be built so long as the old forces remain to dictate and insure failure." It is apparent that "the old forces," whatever may be the limitations of this remark, are no longer in control. Our anxiety now is to know exactly what new forces are coming into control, and how much the Navy has to expect from their intelligent and unselfish devotion to its welfare.

WE are in receipt of several communications relative to the proposed increase of pay of non-commissioned officers, the views expressed in which are so conflicting, and in their statement so diffuse that it is impracticable to give space to them all. Our position in the matter is that the pay of all non-commissioned officers, those of the line especially, should be materially increased to accord with their responsible duties and the requirements of their positions, and that the stripes should only be given to those who have proved themselves worthy of them by conduct as well as by qualification. Controversial questions as to whether this, that, and the other grade amounts to anything, and might easily be dispensed with, is not the question at issue. Let each perform the duty connected with the position, which the authorities have seen fit to establish, and leave all questions as to its necessity to those whose province it is to determine such matters.

THE detail of the court-martial for the trial of Paymaster-General SMITH was completed and announced by the Secretary of Navy on Thursday evening. The following are the members: Commodore Alex. A. Semmes, president; Commodores Walter W. Queen and George E. Belknap; Captains James A. Greer, Wm. P. McCann, August P. Cooke and Francis M. Bunce; Pay Directors James D. Murray and Caspar Schenck; Pay Inspector Rufus Parks and Paymaster Robert W. Allen, judge advocate. The court will convene at the Navy Department on Wednesday, July 8. The charges and specifications, which were prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, from the report of the court of inquiry, by Paymaster Allen, are quite voluminous, covering about twenty-five large pages closely printed. There are two charges, the first "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals," to which there are fourteen specifications. The second charge, "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" has four specifications.

THE terms of Captain J. G. WALKER, as Chief of the Naval Bureau of Navigation, and that of Captain MONTGOMERY SICARD, as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, expire this year, that of Captain SICARD next week, June 30. It is rather early to speculate about Captain WALKER; as to Captain SICARD, we have the best reasons for believing that he will be reappointed. It would certainly be a mistake to make any change in that Bureau at present. Its incumbent is in every way fitted for the place, and he has the advantage of a most valuable experience in the office, of which the Service has great present need. As the result of much hard work on his part, and that of Lieutenant-Commander FOLGER and other officers who have so intelligently co-operated with their chief, we find ourselves in a position which gives promise of a speedy realization of our desire for the more efficient armament of our ships of war, and those now building. The need of Captain SICARD's continuance at the Department is rendered so apparent, that there seems to be no very serious attempt to contest his reappointment. We believe it is Captain WALKER's present intention to apply for sea duty, on the expiration of his term on Oct. 22 next, when he may take command of one of the new cruisers, if it is ready, with an assignment to the command of the European Station. But all of this is speculation as yet, and he is quite as likely to continue where he is for another four years.

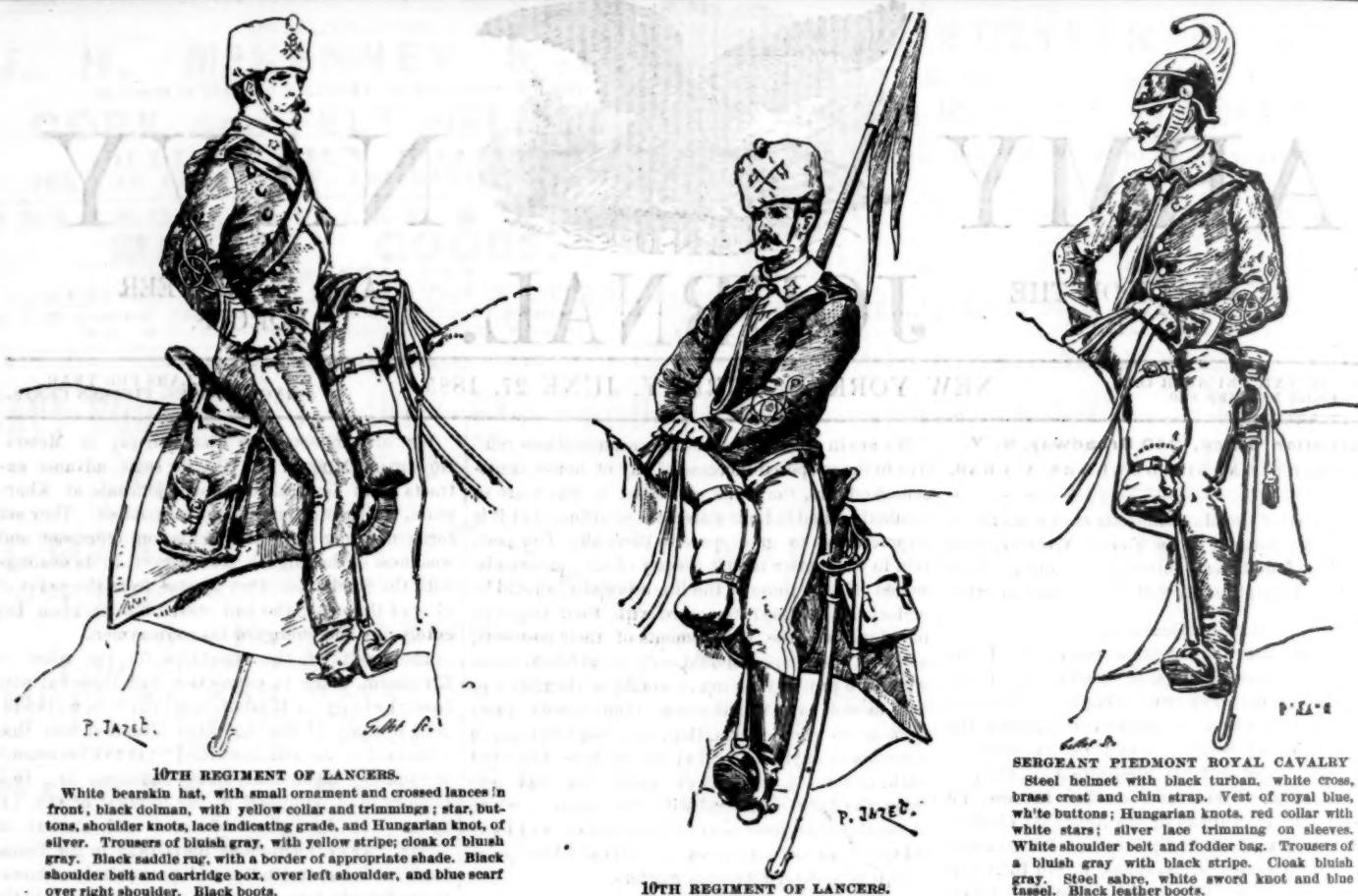
WE are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND CO. for some advance extracts from General GORDON's journals at Khartoum, which they are about to publish. They set forth in strong light the vacillation, indecision and weakness of the English Government in its dealings with the Soudan, as they appear from the point of view of the man who had staked his life upon the enterprise and energy of his countrymen.

The results of the expedition for the relief of Khartoum, taken in connection with these extracts from the diary of GORDON, will show how intelligent a study of the Egyptian situation was that contained in the article entitled "On to Khartoum," written by Lieutenant JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th Cavalry, and published in the JOURNAL of Oct. 11, 1884. "In her stress of cares and anxiety in Egypt," wrote Lieutenant BIGELOW, "in the Transvaal, in China, in India, and particularly at home, Great Britain is impatient to settle her affairs in the Soudan, and is disposed to regard them as settled as soon as her own subjects are gotten safely out of there. One cannot predict the consequences of her variance on this point with the upright Governor of Khartoum, but one should apprehend their being weighty and unhappy. In short, General GORDON will perhaps not be rescued if he would, and it is more than probable that he would not be if he could." Nov. 5, 1884, GORDON writes:

There is one thing which is quite incomprehensible. If it is right to send up an expedition now, why was it not right to send it up before? It is all very well to say one ought to consider the difficulties of the government, but it is not easy to get over a feeling, that "a hope existed of no expedition being necessary, owing to our having fallen." I know of no sort of parallel to all this in history, except it be David with Uriah the Hittite, and then there was an Eve in the case, who, I am not aware of, exists in this case. Remember, also, that I do not judge the question of abandoning the garrisons or not; what I judge is the indecision of government. If I am inclined to be vicious, I have some little excuse, with women yelling for dhoores under the palace windows! I altogether decline the imputation that the projected expedition has come to relieve me. It has come to save our national honor in extricating the garrisons, etc., from a position our action in Egypt has placed these garrisons. I was relief expedition No. 1. They are relief expedition No. 2. As for myself, I could make good my retreat at any moment if I wished. We are an honest nation, but our diplomats are cowards, and not officially honest. I declare solemnly, that if it were not for the honor's sake of our nation, I would let these people slide; they are of the very feeblest nature, and the Arabs are ten times better; but because they are weak, there is so much more the reason to try and help them; for I think it was because we were such worthless creatures that our Lord came to deliver us.

As to what should follow the fall of Khartoum, GORDON wrote: "It is, of course, on the cards that Khartoum is taken under the nose of the expeditionary force, which will be *just too late*. The expeditionary force will perhaps think it necessary to retake it, but that will be of no use, and will cause loss of life uselessly on both sides. It had far better quietly return, with its tail between its legs; for once Khartoum is taken, it matters little if the opposition say, 'You gave up Khartoum,' or 'You gave up Khartoum, Sennaar,' etc., etc., the sun will have set, people will not care much for the satellites."

Recent events have shown how ready the English Government were to accept this advice and to withdraw from an expedition most unwillingly undertaken and most gladly abandoned, even at the expense of a disregard of what GORDON argued, with so much reason and force, was an obligation of honor. "Oh! our government," exclaimed GORDON, "our government! what has it not to answer for? Not to me, but to these poor people."



10TH REGIMENT OF LANCERS.

White bearskin hat, with small ornament and crossed lances in front, black dolman, with yellow collar and trimmings; star, buttons, shoulder knots, lace indicating grade, and Hungarian knot, of silver. Trousers of bluish gray, with yellow stripe; cloak of bluish gray. Black saddle rug, with a border of appropriate shade. Black shoulder belt and cartridge box, over left shoulder, and blue scarf over right shoulder. Black boots.

10TH REGIMENT OF LANCERS.

SERGEANT PIEDMONT ROYAL CAVALRY
Steel helmet with black turban, white cross, brass crest and chin strap. Vest of royal blue, white buttons; Hungarian knots, red collar with white stars; silver lace trimming on sleeves. White shoulder belt and fodder bag. Trousers of a bluish gray with black stripe. Cloak bluish gray. Steel sabre, white sword knot and blue tassel. Black leather boots.

THE ITALIAN CAVALRY.

The modern Italian Army originates in the Army Reform bill, introduced in 1871 by General Ricotti, then Minister of War. By this measure Italian military organization was definitely established upon the firm basis of a recognition of the obligation of universal military service from the age of twenty to forty. Further reforms followed, establishing the principle of short service and large reserves, the total contingent annually incorporated being about 110,000 men, with a mean duration of twenty months with the colors for the whole contingent, varying from five to forty-three months. There is a permanent army of 750,765 men, 183,279 of them in active service, the others at home on furlough; a mobile militia, composed of 341,250 men whose term of service in the active army has been completed, and, finally, 1,021,964 territorial militia, composed of men whose term of service in the former groups has been completed and who are called to service only in case of need. Previous to 1881 no training was given to the territorial militia, but measures have since been taken to remedy this defect.

In the Italian cavalry, of whose uniforms we give some illustrations this week, the distinctions are only two—"heavy" and "light." This arm is not a strong feature in the service, the country being unfavorable to its action and the Italian horses indifferent and scarce. The total cavalry force is 24,794 officers and men, the numbers being calculated for purely defensive action on Italian territory. There are twenty-two regiments. The first ten regiments, forming the cavalry of the line, carry the lance; the other twelve are the light horse. All the cavalry are armed with the Vetterli carbine, to which a straight bayonet is attached. The officers and non-commissioned officers carry revolvers. The sabre is attached to the saddle, not to the trooper, and the men are exercised in dismounting and mounting on the right side, a movement made possible by this transfer of the sabre to the saddle. The cavalry tunic is dark blue, the great coat and cape gray-blue, the overalls gray. The first four regiments of cavalry have helmets of yellow metal, the others hussar busbies. The Hungarian saddle is used by the men, the English hunting saddle by the officers; the horse appointments are black, a blue cloth valise being carried behind the saddle; other articles of clothing, etc., are rolled up and carried upon the pommel. The carbine is carried in a leather bucket, the revolver in a holster in front, and a pair of shoes in a leather pocket; a linen bag carries the bread and oats ration.

Miss SARDIE HENRY has joined her father, Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., in Omaha. She has left St. Agnes School, Albany, where at the Solrée Musicals she played to an audience of 800. Concerto in E Minor Andantino, Reincke, with orchestral accompaniment, receiving much applause and many floral gifts.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN M. L. COURTNEY, 25th U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at Des Moines, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HODGES, 22d U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at 48 West 9th street, New York City.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EZRA WOODRUFF, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Maginnis, M. T., from a visit to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN ROBERT McDONALD, 5th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Keogh, is spending the summer at Asheville, N. C.

COLONEL C. H. CARLTON, U. S. A., will leave Texas in a few days to spend a few months on leave.

LIEUTENANT H. A. SCHROEDER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a few days' leave.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, leaves Little Rock early next week to inspect Mississippi militia in camp at Greenville.

CAPTAIN C. A. ALLGOOD, U. S. A., lately on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., was expected to arrive this week in San Francisco, where he will be stationed.

MRS. E. W. VERY and Mrs. Benét, wife of Gen. S. V. Benét, U. S. A., will sail for France early in July.

LIEUTENANT J. B. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Wednesday from a short visit to New York City.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN ALVORD, 20th U. S. Infantry, will spend a portion of the summer with his friends in the East.

CAPTAIN A. B. TAYLOR, U. S. Army, retired, has rented his cottage at Newport, R. I., to the family of the late Commander Morris, U. S. N.

MAJOR W. S. SCHENCK, U. S. M. C., has arrived in Philadelphia from San Francisco.

MISS DAISY STEWART, granddaughter of General David Hunter, U. S. A., will be married in October to Mr. Liddell, of Florida.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a visit to friends at Charlestown, Mass.

LIEUTENANT W. M. WRIGHT, 2d Infantry, lately on duty at Columbus Barracks, O., was expected to join at Fort Spokane, Washington Territory, early this week.

CAPTAIN M. C. FOOTE, 9th U. S. Infantry, sailed from New York for Europe June 20 on the steamer *Gallia*. Among his fellow passengers were the Hon. S. S. Cox, our Minister to Turkey, and ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Adams, R. I. Officers and men were much pleased with their sojourn in camp at South Framingham, Mass., as well as with the march to and from there, which was replete with pleasant incidents.

"COLONEL E. C. MASON, U. S. A." says the Omaha *Herald*, "has left for Fort Snelling for duty as Inspector-General on General Terry's staff. The transfer of Colonel Mason and the consequent removal of his family is a source of much regret to a large number of our people, who had learned to value them in social circles and church work, and whose kindest wishes follow them to their new home."

LIEUTENANT L. P. BRANT, 1st U. S. Infantry, will open a recruiting rendezvous in Geneva, N. Y., early in July.

MUCH sympathy is felt for Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gihon, in the death of their only daughter, Charlotte, a young lady of 23, which occurred at Washington, June 18.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. MUCH, U. S. N., is spending the summer in Philadelphia.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., is expected East in September, to join Mrs. Crook, now visiting in the East.

LIEUTENANT B. W. LEAVELL, 24th U. S. Infantry, and bride, recently married at Cardington, O., are visiting at Cameron, Mo.

GENERAL S. D. STURGIS, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Meade, Dakota, this week, and assumed command of that post and of his regiment—the 7th Cavalry.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., has rejoined at San Antonio from his trip to West Point.

MRS. AUGUR and daughter have gone to Evanston, Ill., where they will remain until General Augur returns from active service July 10 next.

1ST LIEUTENANT RICHARD WALLACH, U. S. M. C., is domiciled at the St. George Hotel, Philadelphia, and Lieutenant H. C. Fisher and wife at the Colonnade.

LIEUTENANT C. P. MILLER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., this week, to enter upon his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont at Burlington.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS R. G. EBERT, R. J. Gibson, R. B. Benham, W. C. Gorgas and N. Strong, U. S. Army, each attained the grade of Captain, June 21, by length of service.

PAYMASTER W. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., will spend seven or eight weeks in the East before joining his new station in the Department of Texas.

AT a meeting of the Military Association of the Pacific, to be held on Wednesday of this week, June 24, Brevet Major D. T. Wells, Captain 8th U. S. Infantry, was to read a paper on "The Application of Professional Ideas."

COLONEL R. P. HUGHES, U. S. A., was expected in San Francisco this week to report to General Pope for duty as Inspector-General of the Division of the Pacific.

LIEUTENANT J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A., General Howard's aide, has taken charge of the Inspector-General's Office, Department of the Platte, until the arrival of Major R. H. Hall, 22d U. S. Infantry, who is expected to arrive in Omaha this or next week.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, 9th Cavalry, was remembered on June 17 by Capt. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, who sent him a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The 17th was the anniversary of the battle of the Rosebud, in which both officers were engaged—one commanding a battalion of the 3d Cavalry, the other as an aide-de-camp to General Crook.

MISS ALICE C. BOYD, daughter of Colonel Augustus Boyd, formerly of the U. S. A. and recently appointed a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, was married at Philadelphia, June 17, to William George, Esq., counsellor and attorney-at-law, of St. Paul, Minn. The marriage was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, No. 2117 "hestnut street." Mr. George is descended from an old Baltimore family, and is quite prominent in his profession in Minnesota.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HOLMES, U. S. Army, retired, was a recent guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN S. M. SWIGERT, 2d U. S. Cavalry, left St. Louis early this week for Fort Selden, N. M., with a batch of cavalry recruits.

MR. W. H. SHERCLIFF, clerk to Paymaster D. T. Larned, U. S. Army, was married at Walla Walla, June 4, to Miss Jennie Brown, a young lady prominent in society circles.

CAPTAIN G. F. FOOTE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, who served with great credit during the war, in the Michigan volunteers, and was brevetted for gallantry at Stone River and Jonesboro, is to appear before a Retiring Board in session at San Antonio, Texas.

NAVAL CADETS William McKay, A. C. Dieffenbach, Voiney O. Chase, David W. Taylor, and William G. Miller sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool, June 17, on the American Line steamship *British Crown*. They are detailed for duty on the European Station.

LIEUTENANT R. E. CARMODY, U. S. N., arrived in New York on Wednesday from Aspinwall.

CHIEF ENGINEER PHILIP INCH, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Wednesday.

MAJOR D. P. HEAP, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is on a tour of inspection of lighthouses on the Pacific coast.

COLONEL T. H. STANTON, U. S. A., and family, were to leave Omaha the latter part of this week; Col. Stanton for Salt Lake City and Mrs. Stanton and family to spend a few weeks at Fort Bridger.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th U. S. Infantry, says the Omaha *Herald*, has been receiving subscriptions from citizens towards making up purses to be offered as prizes at the coming rifle competitions of the Department of the Platte. A liberal response has been received thus far.

LIEUTENANT N. WOLFE, 2d U. S. Artillery, and family are visiting in the South before joining at St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

LIEUTENANT P. P. POWELL, 9th U. S. Cavalry, whose service in the field with his Troop in the Indian Territory, last year, had somewhat undermined his health, is recuperating at Danville, Va.

PAYMASTER A. S. TOWAR, U. S. A., left Omaha this week for Cheyenne, where he will establish his office.

CAPTAIN W. H. BIXBY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., attended the annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which opened at Deer Park, Md., June 24.

GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

JEMADAS LUTCHMIAH, of the Madras troops, recently plead guilty to the charge of cheating on the rifle range with the intent of increasing the score of his company, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowance for four months.

THE SWIMMER Boyton's recent exploit recalls the fact that he offered his services to the Peruvian Government when the Chilian fleet was anchored at San Lorenzo Island, near Callao. He made one or two futile attempts to swim over at night, but effected no definite result.

MR. PULESTON, M. P., a gentleman well-known to many in this country during the days in which he held a commission as colonel in the service of the State of Pennsylvania, is pushing in Parliament what is known as the Playfair scheme of Civil Service.

EMIL STEGER, aged sixty, a Hungarian, formerly a companion of Kossuth, ex-Captain of the 2d Illinois Artillery, and lately Engineer of the United States Mississippi River Commission, committed suicide at Memphis, June 21. Despondency, resulting from lack of employment, is the only known cause.

HOBART PASHA has been restored to his rank in the British service from which he was dropped in 1877, at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war. His name was previously stricken from the Navy list because of his entering the Turkish service without permission, but was restored in 1874. He served in command of a blockade runner during our Civil war. He is the third son of the Duke of Buckinghamshire, his name being Augustus Charles Hobart.

AT A meeting of the Mexican Veterans in San Francisco recently a large number of medals, which were presented to the veterans of this city by Colonel Andrews, were distributed, and it was also decided to present General John Pope, who served in General Taylor's staff at Monterey and was promoted for his bravery in that battle, with a medal similar to that given by the society to General McDowell.

A DESPATCH from Chicago, June 22, says: "G. W. Hinckle, a soldier in Troop K of the 7th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meade, Dak., arrived in Chicago last evening on his way to Washington, where he will be placed in the Insane Asylum. Insanity was induced by an excessive use of tobacco, which Hinckle chewed in large quantities. He was in the Quartermaster's Department, receiving for his services there \$16 a month, more than the Regular Army pay. Nearly all of his money was spent for tobacco. He chewed ten pounds of plug tobacco a month."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. J. ALEXANDER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who was before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y., last week, has a record of distinguished service. He entered the Army as 2d Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, July 6, 1861, and the same day was promoted 1st Lieutenant of the 3d Cavalry. He was in 1863 appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G. of Volunteers, and received the brevet of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General for gallant services during the Peninsular and Gettysburg and Atlanta campaigns, at the capture of Selma, Alabama, for "distinguished skill and gallantry in the cavalry engagements at Ebenezer Church, Alabama, and Columbus, Ga., and for steadfast devotion to duty in the field during the war." He attained his present rank March 20, 1879.

AMONG recent visitors at the Luray Inn, Luray, Va., are Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A.; Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Ensign J. C. Gilmore, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Artillery.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER J. E. CANN, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia.

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Williston will spend a portion of the summer in the White Mountains.

GENERAL L. P. BRADLEY, U. S. A., has rejoined at Santa Fe from Deming, N. M.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, of Faribault, Minn., was a recent guest at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., and Mrs. Morrow are on a brief visit East from Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

LIEUTENANT F. E. ELTONHEAD, 21st Infantry, reported at Fort Sidney, Neb., this week from David's Island with a batch of recruits for the regiment.

LIEUTENANT A. W. BREWSTER, 10th Infantry, arrived at Santa Fe early in the week with a batch of recruits from Columbus Barracks and then left to join his company at Fort Union.

COLONEL DICKINSON WOODRUFF, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Liverpool on Monday on the *Aurania*.

LIEUTENANT C. W. MASON, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting his brother, Lieut. J. S. Mason, 1st Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR GEO. H. BURTON, Inspector General, U. S. Army, was to join this week at Fort Leavenworth for duty in the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT W. M. MEDCALFE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and his mother, are staying at Seabright, New Jersey.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., attended the reunion this week of the Yale class of '45 at New Haven.

The Coney Island Jockey Club generously donated the proceeds of Wednesday's racing to the Bartholdi pedestal fund, and the 5th U. S. Artillery Band also aided materially by being present and lending additional interest to the occasion.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. F. CARTER, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., will shortly leave there for San Antonio, Tex.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON ROBERT WHITING, U. S. Navy, will sail on the *Aurania* next Saturday for an extended European tour. His hosts of friends while regretting his absence wish him the pleasures he so richly merits. Dr. Whiting was senior medical officer of the recent Panama expedition.

It is reported from Rangoon that M. Haas, the new French Vice-Consul at Mandalay, has promised to introduce rifles into Burmah through Tonquin; and also that he removed his boots at the interview with the Prime Minister but declared he would not do so again.

"MISS SALLIE WOOD," says the *Cincinnati Gazette*, "is the guest of her friend, Mrs. Slocum, wife of Lieutenant Slocum, U. S. A., at her old home on the Hudson River. Mrs. Slocum has been visiting her relatives in the East, after a long absence with her husband at his station in Dakota. She will soon return to his post. He is a nephew of General Ruggles, whose wife was Miss L'Hommedieu, of Cincinnati."

The *Herald's* Rome correspondent telegraphs: "Information through Italian military channels at the Red Sea has just reached the Italian Government that Meledaglia Bey, formerly Governor of Upper Egypt, has written to the Italian commander there that he had recently seen a Syrian who had passed three months at the residence of the Mahdi after the fall of Khartoum. He says the Mahdi has Gordon in secret keeping, having discovered him severely wounded, but not dead, and that Gordon recovered. The story is credited at Massowah."

THE TOMB of Pope Clement IV., whose body had lain in a marble sarcophagus in the church at Viterbo since his death in 1268, was opened on the night of May 19, by the municipal authorities; the corpse taken out of the coffin; the ring, in which there was a precious stone, taken from the finger; and the richly embroidered silk gloves and sandals torn off. The agraffe which fastened the cope on the breast, and which was richly mounted with precious stones, was cut out; and those portions of the cope which were of gorgeous workmanship and in good preservation were cut away. The remains were then huddled into a box and sent off to the municipal buildings; the articles that had been removed are to be placed in the museum of Viterbo.

"WHO IS TO BE THE next Commander of the Department of the Missouri?" is the all absorbing question, says the *Kansas City Times*. General Augur retires July 10, and the Department at Washington has not yet announced the changes that are to be made. Why there is such delay no one can tell. It has been supposed all along that General Crook would be General Augur's successor to the command, and for the reason that no orders have yet been issued announcing the assignment, and that General Crook is in the field it is quite natural to infer that he will be the man. It is also believed that no assignment will be made for a month or two, until after the appointment of the new brigadier, and that the command of the Department will either be taken in hand by General Schofield at Chicago or General Ruger.

The *Vancouver Independent* of June 18 says: "Lieut. W. F. Goodwin, 14th Infantry, of Fort Townsend, visited Department Headquarters June 10. . . . Col. H. M. Lazelle, A. A. I. G., is expected to arrive by July 1. . . . Senator Sherman was given a farewell reception at the residence of Gen. Miles on Friday, and on Saturday departed for the East. . . . The post office at Vancouver Barracks is now in running order. Mrs. Rice, widow of Lieut. Rice, is post mistress. An official inspection has been made of all points thought available for the erection of fort or defenses, on which Col. Mendell and Gen. Miles will make report in due time. . . . Maj. McGregor, Lieuts. Hoe and Hutton, 1st Cavalry, and Dr. Forces, have been this week in the Grand Ronde Valley, after cavalry horses."

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., is visiting his family at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

CAPTAIN HENRY SETON, 4th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from leave.

COLONEL S. N. BENJAMIN, U. S. A., and family will leave Washington the latter part of this week for New York.

LIEUTENANT H. J. GALLAGHER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting friends at Council Bluffs.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., will sail for Europe early in July to be gone until September.

GENERAL GEORGE D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., has got comfortably settled at San Antonio and has taken charge of the A. G. O., Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas.

FORT LEAVENWORTH in a few days will lose three valued officers: Major S. B. M. Young, J. J. Upham, and Captain G. B. Russell, who join their regiments in July.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Carbaugh, now at Willet's Point, will join at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., about July 20.

MAJOR WILLIAM B. HUGHES, Quartermaster, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, was busy this week with a corps of assistants laying out the site for the National Soldiers' Encampment at Fairmont Park.

THE pattern of the wall paper on the room in which Napoleon died at St. Helena continues as it was at the time of his death, being made especially for it in France, and renewed as often as needed. In 1858 Longwood was bought by the French.

CAPTAIN W. H. VINAL, 16th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of the summer at Magnetic Springs, Union County, Ohio.

AT THE London meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, there were present a duke, four baronets and knights, and half dozen members of Parliament, all ironmasters.

GENERAL FITZ HUGH LEE is reported to have declared in a private letter that he will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia if tendered to him. He had previously said he would not do so.

CAPTAIN G. E. ALBEE, U. S. A., retired, has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in the interest of the Hotchkiss Magazine Gun in the hands of the troops for trial, Captain Albee being an agent for the manufacturers of the gun, the Winchester Rifle Company.

FRANCIS INGLEHART, whose connection with the Rush-Tevis affair in St. Louis about two years ago may be remembered, attempted to drown himself in Chicago, June 11. He was fished out of the water and taken to the County Hospital.

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER, U. S. N., and a former classmate of his at the Naval Academy, Marston Niles, late of the Navy, were among the guests at the dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening to the French officers now in New York. Commodore Chandler did not attend, though all of the papers reported him as present. Lieut. H. T. Stockton represented the officers of the *Minnesota*, and was detailed to duty, by the Committee in charge, to entertain one of their guests with his choicest French.

CAPTAIN DANIEL S. WARD, who was arrested in New York, June 22, for creating a disturbance in the Grand Central Hotel, is said to be one of the Confederate captains who, with Kennedy and Beale was concerned in the plot of November 28, 1864, to burn the principal hotels in New York City. He was arrested at the time of the conspiracy and by order of Governor Dix was confined for four months at Police Headquarters and was afterward taken South where through the aid of friends he was released.

COMMANDER DUNCAN N. INGRAM, formerly of the U. S. Navy, says the *Baltimore Sun*, whose name has become historical in the Martin Kosztai affair, and whose death has been announced in the current encyclopedias and other biographical works as having occurred in Charleston in June, 1863, is still living with his kindred in Baltimore, and enjoys in his old age the respect and esteem of all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

THE SAN FRANCISCO *News Letter* says: "The English war ship *Triumph* is looked for ere long, and the presence in our city of the 'buttons' always creates a ripple, if no more, on the surface of society life. Apropos of buttons, Light Battery K is off on its travels, and no doubt we shall hear of lively times in their line of march, whenever the ingredients for such can be found. The boys in blue attached to that expedition are noted heart breakers, and it goes without saying that they do not confine their exploits to city life alone."

THE *Omaha Excelsior* says: "General and Mrs. Hawkin invited a few friends Saturday evening to meet General and Mrs. Breckinridge and Colonel and Mrs. Henry, who have lately taken up their residence in Omaha. . . . Joaquin Miller avers that Mrs. Crook (wife of Gen. Crook) is the handsomest woman he ever saw and the wife of the bravest man. . . . Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., now in the East, will attend the reunion of his class at Yale college, from which he graduated ten years ago. He may also read a paper before the Military Service Institute. . . . Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Morrow of Fort Sidney, were the guests of Mrs. Dandy on Thursday, proceeding East in the evening."

IN A recent issue of *The Sanitarian* appeared a practical discussion on "the sanitary responsibilities of the citizen," by Dr. A. L. Gihon, Medical Director United States Navy, directed to the necessity of precautionary measures against epidemics. Dr. G. said: "Where there are fresh air, and dryness, and cleanliness, there can be no cholera; and where there are not it will come in spite of proclamations and perfunctory quarantines. Fumigations and disinfections, which mask putrefaction, and substitute medicinal smells for sickening stenches, are as ridiculous as the noise of gongs and tom-toms and exploding fire crackers and gingals, by which the Chinaman hopes to frighten the devils who desolate his home and country, and worse than useless, from the false sense of security which they give."

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A., is enjoying his tour at the State Camp at Peekskill, and the militia regiments taking their turn there are fully sensible that "A chief's among them takin' notes," as Burns says.

WALTER D. BARKER, of Macon, Miss., who has been connected for a number of years with New York mercantile houses, has been appointed post trader at the Cheyenne and Arapahoes Indian Agency in the Indian Territory, one of the most lucrative posts in the Indian service.

HOMER wrote up the Troy war 300 years after it happened, and then came as near the truth as present day generals get when writing up their accounts of our late war for the book market.—*New Orleans Picayune*. Perhaps it would be as well to as: the opinion of Achilles and Agamemnon as to this; of Glaucus, Sarpedon and Hector also. How much would be left of Homer after they had finished with him?

The full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided the contest over the disposition of the residue of the estate of the late Rear Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, U. S. N., who left the same to be equally distributed among home and foreign missions. The court holds that it was the intention of the admiral to leave his property to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

UPON the occasion of the Eleventh Annual Commencement of the Chester, Pa., High School, the address to the graduates and the diplomas were delivered by Captain Henry C. Cochrane of the Marine Corps. The local papers refer to the address as a very happy effort including many allusions to incidents of travel in different parts of the world, and several instructive anecdotes.

The Vancouver *Independent* of June 11 says: Gen. Nelson A. Miles accompanied Senator Sherman to Puget Sound, remaining over Sunday in Tacoma.... Gen. Cuvier Grover, who died at Atlantic City, June 6, was well known on this Coast, having been stationed at Walla Walla many years.... General Miles gave a dinner party at Vancouver Barracks, June 6, at which were present Senator Sherman, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Mr. Callaway, and Mr. Thomas F. Kimball, of the Union Pacific railway, Judge M. P. Deady, Hon. George H. Williams, and Mr. Henry Failing and C. H. Prescott.

The London correspondent of the Chicago *Herald* somewhat dissipates the popular notion, as to the unprepossessing appearance of Queen Victoria in her old age. He says that at a recent reception: "The queen, who is perfectly well aware that she looks her best in the shades of widowhood, wore black satin. The royal person fairly blazed with ribands, stars and orders; and I am free to confess, impudent republican though I am, that Victoria presented a queenly and majestic figure, on which the eye dwelt with instinctive respect. She is the picture of a wholesome woman who feeds well, sleeps well, thinks well, and is favored with a sound mind and healthy body."

SOME one writes to the New York *Tribune*, to say that N. P. Willis, who was, by the way, the uncle of Mrs. Emory, wife of Lieutenant Emory, U. S. N., in his reference to Mr. Slidell, one of our best writers, had in mind Lieutenant Alexander Slidell, U. S. Navy, younger brother of Senator John Slidell, who in 1837 added his mother's family name, Mackenzie, to his own. In 1835, when *The New York Mirror* letters were first collected, as "Pencillings by the Way," Lt. Slidell (as he was then called) was in London, superintending the publication of a new edition of his "Year in Spain," originally issued in 1825, and enlarged from two to three volumes. He had previously published "Popular Essays on Naval Subjects," "The American in England," and "Spain Revisited." Promoted to commander, he was in charge of the United States brig Somers in 1842, and he is only remembered now by the mutiny which was discovered on his vessel, resulting in the execution at sea of three of the mutineers, one of whom was Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of John C. Spencer, then Secretary of War under President Tyler.

The New York *Sun* says: "Mrs. H. M. Harrington, whose husband, Lieutenant E. M. Harrington, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, was killed in the Custer massacre, on Little Rosebud River, has not been heard from since her mysterious disappearance on February 10. Her brother Claude Berard of Tiffany's, said yesterday: 'On February 10 Mrs. Harrington arrived in Dallas on her way from Dennis to Fort Worth, where she was to meet her sister, Mrs. Matthews. The sisters were to have come to our father's home in Highland Falls, N. Y. It was ascertained that Mrs. Harrington bought a ticket to Fort Worth at Dallas, and that the ticket was punched while she was on the way to Fort Worth, but was not taken up by the conductor. At a station on the Missouri Pacific railroad in the Indian territory a lady answering her description was asked by the station agent, who saw that she acted strangely, where she was going, and she replied with a laugh that she did not know. Mrs. Harrington has since the Custer massacre believed that her husband was alive, as his body was not found on the field. Her sister believes she has wandered off in the hope of finding Lieutenant Harrington a captive among the Indians. She was 37 years old, five feet tall, and had dark eyes and complexion. She was very near sighted.'"

We translate the following from a correspondence from Old Point Comfort to the *Cincinnati Volksfreund* (a German paper):

On arrival at Old Point, Pay Director Cunningham, U. S. Navy, retired, whose acquaintance I had made on board, left us. Mr. Cunningham proved himself a remarkably jovial gentleman, who could talk on almost any subject, having travelled all over the world. He was particularly proud of having once been the editor of a newspaper. By the way, we have never yet met anybody, who, having once been connected with the press, did not point out the fact with pride. And yet people run down newspaper men. On board I met Capt. Brown, U. S. N., whose acquaintance I had previously made on the train. He was on his way to Norfolk, where he will be second in command of the navy-yard. He is an extremely amiable gentleman. Although Army and Navy officers generally keep aloof from politics, yet he spoke in terms of high praise about the new administration. He was particularly pleased that Secretary Whitney is uncomfortable for John Beach.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave, is visiting relatives at Aberdeen, Scotland.

EX-SECRETARY LINCOLN left Washington this week for Fortress Monroe, and after a week's visit there will go to Chicago, and resume his law practice, as a member of the firm of Isham and Lincoln.

DELAMERE SKERRETT, nephew of Captain J. S. Skerrett, U. S. N., and cousin of Governor Curtin, has been admitted into the Military Academy at West Point. He is a great grandson of General Isaiah Brown of Revolutionary fame.

The officers of an 18 knot cruiser, one of two now building in England for the Japanese Government, arrived in New York on Sunday and sailed for England on Tuesday. They are: Capt. S. N. Ito, Lieuts. G. Yamamoto, H. Mochibara, S. Dewa, S. Hosoya, Chief Engineer S. Yonchi, Paymaster S. Hirano, T. Feckamachi, Atwood Wigzell, N. Arikawa, F. Fujiiye, T. Fujiye, K. Naka, J. Chiuma, N. Fishikawa, and J. Takuma.

A FRENCH provincial paper repeats what purports to be a story from a Russian paper, which states that at Saratow there is now living a Frenchman named Savin, of the extraordinary age of 130 years, who had been an officer of the Grand Army, and had remained in Russia since the disaster of 1812. It adds that Guillaume Savin, an old fisherman of Douarnenez, believes this man to be his grand uncle, and has made inquiries through the Russian Ambassador at Paris and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ONE of the brilliant weddings of the season took place at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on June 25, that of Lieutenant E. St. J. Greble, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, to Miss Gertrude Poland, daughter of Colonel J. S. Poland, U. S. Army. The ceremony was performed in the little chapel, St. Peter's by the Sea, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. William Babcock, D. D., grandfather of the bride. Among the bridesmaids was Miss Annie Pennington, daughter of Colonel Pennington, 4th U. S. Artillery. The ushers were Lts. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., H. C. Hodges, C. G. Treat, 5th Art. A. D. C., on Gen. Augur's staff; and H. F. Hodges, Corps Engrs. A reception followed the wedding. Lieutenant Greble and bride go abroad for their wedding tour.

Among those attending the commencement exercises at Orchard Lake, Mich., June 17, were: Major Henry R. Tilton, Medical Department, U. S. A.; Mrs. H. M. Black and Miss L. Black; Captain Jos. T. Haskell, Captain Charles Wheaton, wife and daughter, Captain R. I. Eskridge and wife, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Wormer, Lieutenant Orlando L. Wieting, Miss Vogdes, Lieutenant Edw. B. Bolton and wife, Mrs. Davidson and Lieutenants J. R. Claggett and William H. Allaire, all of the 2d Infantry, at Fort Wayne. The *Free Press* says that following the literary part of the programme came one of the most pleasing features of the day, battalion drill and dress parade. The cadets acquitted themselves like veterans, and won hearty applause from the delighted spectators. Great credit is due Lieutenant Strong for their efficiency. As a drill master he has few superiors. In his address to the graduating class, the Hon. E. L. Lacey said he thought the military training that they received was a great physical benefit, superior to boxing, running, and other modes of exercise.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A *Herald* despatch of June 22 says: "The Navy Department has an extensive work on hand just now looking to the breaking up of a ring of Naval contractors who have had everything their own way for the past fifteen years. By a system of bidding they have kept out all outside contractors, and in this way absolutely prevented a fair competition, though to the uninitiated everything looked fair. The department recognizes the fact that such a state of affairs could not exist without collusion. The task that the department has in hand is to ascertain exactly who has been responsible for the non-competition. The proceedings of the Court-martial of Paymaster General Smith, of the Navy, which will soon commence, will show up a peculiar system of favoritism. The Naval contractors are all leagued together to restrict the investigation by this Court-martial, so as to keep their own crookedness in the dark as much as possible."

Buffalo Bill, accompanied by Sitting Bull and fifteen Indians, called at the War Department on Wednesday, and paid their respects to General Sheridan and Adjutant General Drum. The Indians wore their war costume. Afterwards they called upon the President.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General during the current week: Lieut.-Col. H. L. Abbot, Eng., Ebbitt House, on temporary duty at Washington Monument; Captain J. B. Campbell, 4th Art., 1409 K St., on temporary duty from Fort Monroe; 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., Metropolitan Hotel, unassigned; 1st Lieut. John Conline, 9th Cav., Ebbitt House, on sick leave; Major J. C. McKee, Medical Department, Providence Hospital, sick leave; Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cav., on sick leave; Capt. J. Ford Kent, 3d Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave from college duty; Capt. J. C. Merrill, Medical Department, Arlington, on leave.

The assignment of the West Point cadets awaits the return of Secretary Endicott, who is still in Boston, and, owing to a slight indisposition, will not return to Washington until Monday morning. He has disposed of a number of matters requiring his attention since, but has not yet reached the Wales case, the assignment of cadets and other important pending business. He is giving attention to the alleged irregularities in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and it is expected will appoint a Court of Inquiry to look into matters there.

The selections of the two young naval officers to be sent to the Royal Naval Academy for special instructions in naval architecture will shortly be made. The list of applicants are now before the Secretary of the Navy.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. opened at Portland, Maine, June 23.

The second day of the encampment was as beautiful as could be desired for the great procession. The streets through which the parade passed were gay with bunting and thronged with people. At 11 o'clock the signal gun for starting the procession was fired, and the great line moved forward without confusion.

It is estimated that 20,000 men were in line, though this is no doubt in excess of the number.

Commander-in-Chief Kountz and General Logan held a levee at the Falmouth Hotel preparatory to reviewing the procession from the grand stand. The procession showed at its best as it passed under the two triumphal arches erected in Congress Square. The militia of the State did general escort duty. Some bitterness of feeling was aroused against the extreme temperance people on account of despatches regarding the appointment of special police to care for the lives and property of the people of Portland incident to the presence of so many members of the Grand Army.

On the second ballot Samuel T. Burdette, of Washington, was elected commander-in-chief of the organization, and Comrade Lewis, of Atlanta, junior vice-commander. For senior vice-commander, ex-Governor Selden Connor, of Maine, was chosen by acclamation.

Sidney M. Davis, member of a G. A. R. post of Portland, seeks to bridge the "bloody chasm" by urging that the United States provide homes for needy ex-Confederates who were wounded in the late war. He has issued a circular to the Grand Army posts that are represented at the encampment in Portland.

(Correspondence of the St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

LEE AND HANCOCK ON GRANT.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., June 13.

DURING a visit last April at the house of my friend Dr. Swift, of Northville, Mich., the genial doctor—who is an intelligent physician of large practice and a prominent citizen of that State—gave me the following brace of opinions concerning Gen. Grant, from two representative men. Two or three years since Dr. Swift happened to be a passenger in the same car with Gen. Hancock and the Mayor of Atlanta, one on of the Southern railroads. Gen. Hancock and the Mayor, who was a German, were sitting together, and, in a conversation relating to public men, the latter remarked:

"Gen. Hancock, isn't it strange that the great Republicans party should make a President of such a man as Grant?"

Hancock waited a moment and then deliberately answered:

"Gen. Grant was a very superior officer. He won his position by merit and hard and successful fighting, and was worthy of it. If you think strange of the Republicans for making a President of him, what do you think of the Democrats who nominated me?"

Several weeks later the doctor was in South Carolina, and had occasion to relate the foregoing incident to a prominent State official who was a member of Gen. Lee's staff. The official responded:

"Doctor, that reminds me of Gen. Lee's opinion of your great Union General, uttered in my presence in reply to a disparaging remark on the part of a person who referred to Grant as a 'military accident, who had no distinguishing merit, but had achieved success through a combination of fortunate circumstances.' Gen. Lee looked into the critic's eye steadily and said: 'Sir, your opinion is a very poor compliment to me. We all thought Richmond, protected as it was by our splendid fortifications and defended by our army of veterans, could not be taken. Yet Grant turned his face to our capital, and never turned it away until we had surrendered. Now, I have carefully searched the military records of both ancient and modern history, and have never found Grant's superior as a General. I doubt if his superior can be found in all history.'"

These two anecdotes are significant just now, not only because of the great Confederate General's estimate of Grant, but because the first gives fresh proof of the loyal and always consistent attitude of Gen. Hancock.

JAMES G. CLARK.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capts. F. W. Hess, 3d Art.; D. M. Scott, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. Chase, 3d Art., will meet at Q. M. Depot, Washington, D. C., June 27, to determine damage, etc., to certain freight shipped by Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, Depot Q. M., New York, to Lieut. Col. R. N. Batchelder (S. O. H. Q. A., June 25).

The leave of Captain D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 25).

Major R. H. Jackson, 5th Art., Capt. W. Mills, 2d Inf., and Lieuts. C. Chase, W. E. Birkhimer and C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., are detailed to act as Judges of competitive drills at the National Soldiers' Encampment, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, June 28 to July 6. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 26).

Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, 18th Infantry, will relieve Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th Inf., in command of Fort Leavenworth June 29 instead of July 1. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 26.)

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

NOT FATALLY KILLED.

"The romances of the day are connected largely with soldier adventures," said a one-armed man. "I was at a reunion the other day when one of the speakers made some reference that caused his companions to address him by his Army nickname. A quiet old man in farmer's dress sitting nearly opposite him at the table rose to his feet with a look of wonder on his face. He interrupted the speech to ask, 'Is it possible that this is Fred—?' The speaker nodded and said jocularly, 'the identical chap.' Then the stranger said, his voice trembling with emotion, 'Why my boy, carried you off the field at Chickamauga dead.' 'Not dead,' said Capt. Curr, 'because five minutes after you put him down, in what seemed a safe place, we discovered that he was alive, and here is.'"

A 6-POUNDER rapid-firing shrapnel shell has been successfully tested in England.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen.
R. C. Drum, Adj't.-General. John Tweedie, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swart, Judge-Advocate-General.—In
spection.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfie, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., June 17, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 773 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 2, of 1885, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

773. When ordnance sergeants, post quartermaster sergeants, and commissary sergeants, or hospital stewards, re-enlist, such re-enlistments will be made in duplicate. One copy will immediately be sent direct to the Adjutant General; the other will be filed at the station of the soldier.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., June 10, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 279 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 62, of 1885, from this office) and par. 280 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

279. There shall be one hospital steward (graded as of the 1st class) for each military post, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War from the enlisted men of the Army, and shall be permanently attached to the medical corps; and no person shall be appointed to that position unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness, and shall have proved his ability to perform its duties. At no post or place shall there be stationed more than one hospital steward of that class, except under special authority from the Adjutant General's Office. When necessary, and upon the recommendation of the medical officer, the commanding officer may detail an enlisted man as hospital steward, to rank as 2d class. If they are competent, they will be eligible for appointment as hospital stewards.

280. The senior medical officer of a hospital requiring a steward may recommend a competent non-commissioned officer or soldier to be appointed, which recommendation the commanding officer shall forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, with his remarks thereon, and with the remarks of the company commander. And, as the object of these more permanent appointments is to procure the services of a more competent body of hospital stewards, no soldier must henceforward be recommended for appointment who is not known to be temperate, honest, and in every way reliable, as well as sufficiently intelligent, and skilled in pharmacy, for the proper discharge of the responsible duties likely to be devolved upon him.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is added to par. 277 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 107, of 1884, from this office), and will be inserted after the description of chevrons "For a hospital steward."

For an act's hospital steward.—A brassard of white cloth six sixteen inches by three inches, on which is a red cross two inches by two inches, to be worn on the cuff of the left arm, and to be furnished by the Q. M. Dept.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 281 of the Regulations is annulled.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 16, 1885.

The annual competition for places on the Dept. Team will take place at Whipple Barracks. The men selected will report at Whipple Barracks on or before August 1, for practice and to compete for a place on the Dept. Team, and for the prizes awarded by the War Dept. Preliminary practice will take place August 3, 4, and 5, and the competition for places on the Dept. Team between August 6 and 12. The Dept. contest will be under the immediate management and direction of 1st Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The journeys performed by Brig. Gen. George Crook, and Captain C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., A. A. D. C., from Ash Fork, A. T., to Fort Bowie, A. T., under instructions from H. Q., Div. of the Pacific, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 62, June 15, D. Arizona).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Asst. Adj't. Gen., is announced as Adjutant General of the Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 8, June 19, D. Dakota).

Lieut. Col. George D. Ruggles, Asst. Adj't. Gen., is announced as Adjutant General of the Dept. of Texas (G. O. 14, June 16, D. Texas).

Major Samuel Brock, A. A. Gen., is assigned to duty as Adjutant General, Dept. of the Plate (S. O. 16, June 2, D. Plate).

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp'r. Gen., is relieved from duty as Inspector General of Dept. Dakota (G. O. 7, June 18, D. Dakota).

Major E. M. Heyl, Inspector General, will proceed to Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, and inspect accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 85, June 12, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The journey of Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., from Whipple Barracks to Flagstaff, A. T., was necessary for the public service (S. O. June 12, D. Arizona).

Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., will proceed to Phoenix, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary on duty connected with the Q. M. D. (S. O. 61, June 12, D. Arizona.)

Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Acting Signal Officer (S. O. 52, June 20, Signal Office).

So much of S. O. 132, as directs Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., after being relieved from duty at Depot Q. M. at St. Paul, to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty, is revoked, and he, after being relieved, will continue in charge of the construction of the quartermaster's building at St. Paul until it is completed (S. O. June 20, H. Q. A.).

Commissary Sergt. David B. Jeffers, having re-

linquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and report to relieve Commissary Sergt. Jonathan H. Southwick, who will proceed to Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Wm. R. Gibson, Paymr., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. June 19, H. Q. A.).

Major I. O. Dewey, Paymr., will pay troops to June 30, 1885, at Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac. Major John P. Willard, Paymr., at Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks, Major Wm. Arthur, at West Point, Forts Columbus, Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y. H. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., at Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, and Little Rock Barracks. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., at Watervliet Arsenal and Plattsburgh Barracks. Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., at David's Island, Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., at Forts Trumbull and Adams, National Armory, Fort Warren, Watertown Arsenal, Fort Preble and Kennebec Arsenal. Major George R. Smith, Paymr., at Jackson Barracks, Fort Barrancas, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., at Fort McHenry and Monroe (S. O. 131, June 22, D. East).

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., will proceed, not later than July 1, to West Point, N. Y., on public business relating to the Pay Department (S. O. 131, June 22, D. East).

Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., is relieved from duty in Saint Paul, Minn., and will on completion of his payments on the muster of June 30, 1885, proceed to his former station, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 63, June 15, D. D.).

The troops in the Dept. of Missouri will be paid to include the muster of June 30, 1885, as follows: At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and the Ord. Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and the recruiting parties at St. Louis, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Riley and Hays, Kas., and the Camps of troops in the field guarding the Oklahoma country, by Major W. M. Mayandler, Paymr. At Forts Gibson, Sill, Reno, Camp Russell and Fort Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas, by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. At Fort Lyon and the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., by Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., in addition to the payments assigned to him by the District Commander. All payments in the District of New Mexico will be made by Majors G. F. Robinson and W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymrs., under the direction of the District Commander (S. O. 88, June 19, Dept. Mo.).

Medical Department.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Wm. B. Davis, Asst. Surg., is extended three months (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

Surg. Albert Hartsuff will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report for duty (S. O. 131, June 24, D. East).

Captain Wm. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, upon receipt of this order at Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 132, June 23, D. East).

Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Asst. Surg., will return to Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 85, June 13, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. F. C. Ainsworth, Asst. Surg., is assigned to temporary duty at Dept. H. Q., to date from June 9 (S. O. 85, June 13, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Blair D. Taylor, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report on the expiration of his leave to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O. June 20, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O. June 20, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. Wm. P. Kendall will be relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Pacific, for assignment to duty (S. O. June 20, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. at Caldwell, Kas. (S. O. 87, June 16, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg., now on leave of absence, will report in person by July 7, 1885, to the C. O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Texas (S. O. June 24, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. H. S. T. Harris will proceed on July 1, 1885, from Washington, D. C., to San Antonio, Tex., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, and report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O. June 24, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence for seven days granted Capt. Curtis E. Price, Asst. Surg., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 64, June 18, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about July 15, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major J. V. D. Middleton, Surg. (S. O. 88, June 19, Dept. Mo.).

Hospital Steward Chas. Keenan, Fort Halleck, Nev., was discharged by expiration of service June 3, and re-enlisted June 4.

Hospital Steward Wm. Torrens, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was discharged by expiration of enlistment June 17, and re-enlisted June 18.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence from July 1 to Aug. 28, 1885, is granted Capt. Francis V. Greene, Corps of Engrs. (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

The following officers will report on August 28, 1885, to the Supt. of Military Academy, West Point, for duty: 1st Lieuts. George W. Goethals and John Biddle, Corps of Engineers (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

Ordnance Sergt. Christian Prozeller, whose term of service expires July 10, will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 134, June 23, D. East).

S. O. 130, relating to Ord. Sergts. Thomas Carroll and George M. Brown, is revoked (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Henry Wilkins, now at Fort McIntosh, Tex., will proceed to Fort Jefferson, Fla., and relieve Ord. Sergt. George M. Brown, who will proceed to Fort Marion, Fla., reporting by letter to the C. O., St. Francis Barracks, for duty (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

Aides-de-Camp.

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, A. D. C., will proceed to Seattle, W. T., on public business (S. O. 89, June 6, D. Columbia).

THE LINE.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdtrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Custer d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major James S. Brisbin will inspect C, C and G, E. at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 91, June 9, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton is relieved from duty as member of the Board of Officers at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for the inspection of horses, and 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton is detailed in his stead (S. O. 51, June 9, D. Tex.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs., D, E, F, H, I, K, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. James Allen will be relieved from duty in the Signal Service July 1, 1885, and will then proceed to join his troop (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. P. W. West, A. A. Q. M., Fort Stockton, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La., \$104.25, public funds (S. O. 67, June 17, D. Tex.).

Vet. Surg. William J. Waugh, Fort Davis, will proceed to Camp Pena Colorado, for the purpose of treating sick public horses (S. O. 65, June 12, D. Tex.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdtrs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth is relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, and will proceed to Fort Huachuca and assume command of that post, and of his regiment (S. O. 63, June 17, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdtrs., A, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, D, and K, Ft. Reno, I. T.

The Ogallala Reflector says: The 5th Cavalry, 500 strong, camped here Thursday and Friday, en route for Fort Riley, Col. Compton in command. Col. Compton formed the regiment into platoons on marching through town at six in the morning, making a fine spectacle for the view of inhabitants of the city. The majority on reaching here had marched 350 miles in three weeks, and the horses were generally in fine condition.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdtrs., C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Winfield Scott, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave of absence for seven days granted 2d Lieut. H. J. Gallagher by the C. O. Fort Lewis, Colo., is extended thirteen days (S. O. 88, June 19, Dept. M.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdtrs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

A soldier of the 7th Cavalry, recently transferred from Fort Meade to the Insane Asylum, is said to have become insane through the inordinate use of tobacco, chewing sometimes as much as 10 pounds in a month, and "plug" at that.

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Ott.

Hdtrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor on being relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Caldwell, Kas., will proceed to join his troop at Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 86, June 15, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. M. F. Steele, A. C. S. Camp Del Rio, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La., \$180, public funds (S. O. 65, June 12, D. Tex.).

Troop C will march from Deming to Alma, via Fort Bayard, and make camp near that place. If trails of hostiles are found, they must be pushed vigorously, and, if possible, they must be killed or captured. Troop H will march from Deming to Malone's Camp, in the Burro Mountains, N. M., via Fort Bayard. Troop K will march from Deming to Grafton, via Fort Cummings. Troop G will march from Deming to Hillsboro, via Fort Cummings (S. O. 31, June 16, D. N. M.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs., and B, Whitehouse Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, Fort Verde, is extended ten days (S. O. 61, June 12, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdtrs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancover Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Canby, for which 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Post Commissary, is accountable (S. O. 91, June 9, D. Columbia.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdtrs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon, Fla.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Cal.

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Canby, for which 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Post Commissary, is accountable (S. O. 91, June 9, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. John T. Thompson will visit the camp of the 3d Regiment of Alabama State Militia during the period of its encampment near Selma, Alabama, commencing July 9, 1885 (S. O. June 29, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will issue a furlough for two months to Principal Musician Charles Marsteller (S. O. 131, June 22, D. East.)

Private Joseph Hubert, for many years a member of Bat. K, and placed on the retired list recently, was found dead at Mill Creek, not far from the post. He was buried in the post cemetery.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdtrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller is relieved from duty as

a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 131, June 22, D. East.)

Bat. M. stationed at Fort Preble, took part in the ceremonies at Portland this week, incident to the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Corp. John Carmody is promoted to be sergeant of Bat. H, to date from June 24, 1885, vice Boyles, discharged, and Private James F. Thornton to be corporal, to date from June 24, 1885, vice Carmody, promoted (Regt. O. 54, June 25.)

Private P. J. Maher, Bat. M, has been promoted corporal.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E, Whipple Bks., A. T.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert G. Armstrong is extended two months (S. O. June 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about July 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. R. G. Armstrong (S. O. 96, June 15, Dept. M.)

Major Edward Collins is relieved as a member of the Board of Officers at Fort Apache, and Capt. R. G. Heiner is detailed in his stead (S. O. 62, June 15, D. Ariz.)

Par. 2, S. O. 51, D. Ariz., is so amended as to direct Capt. F. E. Pierce to inspect the stock-cattle to be delivered at the San Carlos Indian Agency, by G. T. Newman, contractor, in place of 2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., absent in the field (S. O. 63, June 17, D. Ariz.)

Corps. H. A. Asselstine, Co. F, and W. H. Veltman, Co. I, will proceed to Fort Grant for duty, in anticipation of transfer to the regimental non-commissioned staff (S. O. 61, June 12, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs. D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

2d Lieut. William M. Wright will proceed to Fort Spokane and report for duty (S. O. 89, June 6, D. Columbia.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs. B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara Neb.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, A. I. G., is relieved from duty in this Department, to date from June 13 (G. O. 11, June 11, D. Platte.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Burnham (S. O. 56, June 22, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. Q, H, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray is relieved from duty in the Signal Service. The Chief Signal Officer desires to express to Lieut. Ray the great esteem he has for him; his lively appreciation of his official services while on duty as an acting signal officer, and his regret for the necessity which now deprives him of his valuable assistance (S. O. 52, June 20, Sig. Office.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs. A, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, C, and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. I. G., will proceed to St. Louis and inspect the money accounts of Major W. M. Maynadier, Paym. (S. O. 84, June 12, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence for twenty-five days granted 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is extended three days (S. O. 56, June 22, D. Platte.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, Dist. Comdr., will proceed to Deming, and such other points in the District as may be necessary (S. O. 31, June 16, D. N. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

In addition to his duties as A. A. Q. M. at Dept. Hdqs., 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., will take charge of the office of the Inspector-General of the Department until the arrival of Major Robert H. Hall, 22d Inf. (S. O. 54, June 16, D. Platte.)

In relieving Major W. F. Drum from duty as Department Inspector, to enable him to comply with G. O. 47, c. 2, from the Headquarters of the Army, Gen. Miles, in General Order No. 10, says: "The exigencies of the Service being such as to require the transfer of Major Drum to another Department, the Commanding General avails himself of this occasion to express his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him in his position as Department Inspector. The important duties pertaining to his office have been performed with most commendable zeal, the exercise of a sound judgment, a strict regard to the interests of the Government, and with a fidelity characterizing a reliable and efficient soldier."

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew W. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and F, Ft. M. I. T., Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

During the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. L. L. Allen, Adj't., 1st Lieut. William Lassiter will act as Regimental Adjutant (Orders 32, 16th Inf., Fort Concho, June 10.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Beno, I. T.

1st Lieut. George L. Turner is assigned to duty at Caldwell, Kas., as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (S. O. 86, June 15, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. G. L. Turner is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. at Caldwell, Kas. (S. O. 87, June 16, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Orders 73, Fort Clark, directing 2d Lieut. W. Geary

to proceed to Langtry, Tex., are confirmed (S. O. 66, June 15, D. Tex.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sergt. Michael Howard, Co. C (S. O. 67, June 17, D. East.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

Upon arrival of the 18th Inf. at Fort Hays, the C. O. will designate an officer to relieve 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at the post (S. O. 85, June 13, Dept. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. Russell, Wyo.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Col. Henry A. Morrow (S. O. 54, June 16, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Mary, N. M.

S. O. 138, in the case of 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, is so amended as to terminate his leave upon his reporting at the recruiting depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqs., D, G, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, I, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Upon arrival of the 18th Inf. at Fort Gibson, I. T., the C. O. will designate an officer to relieve 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at the post (S. O. 85, June 13, Dept. M.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 23. Detail: Capts. Wallace F. Randolph, J. R. Brinckle, G. V. Weir, and G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieuts. E. L. Zalinski and B. K. Roberts, and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 130, June 20, D. East.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., June 24. Detail: Major Richard Lodor, 3d Art.; Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. J. H. Calet, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. W. A. Kobbé and 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 130, June 20, D. East.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., June 22. Detail: Major John C. Bates, 20th Inf.; Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Med. Dept.; Capt. Henry Wagner, 1st Cav.; Capt. Charles O. Bradley and 1st Lieut. John A. Manley, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Samuel C. Robertson and William S. Scott, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 64, June 18, D. Dak.)

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., June 29. Detail: Major John C. Bates, 20th Inf.; Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Med. Dept.; Capt. Henry Wagner, 1st Cav.; Capt. Charles O. Bradley and 1st Lieut. John A. Manley, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Samuel C. Robertson and William S. Scott, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 64, June 18, D. Dak.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., June 30. Detail: Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Timothy E. Wilcox, Med. Dept.; Capts. J. B. Burbank and John F. Mount, 1st Lieuts. Chas. Humphreys, J. M. Calif, and C. B. Satterlee, 2d Lieuts. Henry C. Davis, Beverly W. Dunn, Ira A. Haynes, and Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 135, Dept. East, June 26.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., will convene at Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, June 11, to examine thirty-eight saddle blankets, gray, for which 1st Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., is accountable (S. O. 92, June 10, D. Columbia.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., June 30. Detail: Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Timothy E. Wilcox, Med. Dept.; Capts. J. B. Burbank and John F. Mount, 1st Lieuts. Chas. Humphreys, J. M. Calif, and C. B. Satterlee, 2d Lieuts. Henry C. Davis, Beverly W. Dunn, Ira A. Haynes, and Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 135, Dept. East, June 26.)

Target Frames.—The Chief of Ordnance states that the target frames D, E, and F, and cloth and paper targets for them, are not yet ready for issue.

Buffalo Shoes.—The Secretary of War has directed the gratuitous issue of one pair of Buffalo shoes to any soldier in the Department of Columbia who may desire them.

Pay on Retirement.—It has been held that an enlisted man, retired under the provisions of the Act of February 14, 1885, is entitled to full pay to and including the date of his retirement. (Endorsement A. G. O., June 18, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

An Atlanta correspondent writes: "We now have a Quartermaster and a Paymaster, U. S. A., (Majors Reynolds and Smith) here, and we only want the new barracks and a regiment of troops to be content. We understand the military powers that be are very much impressed with the suitability in every respect of Atlanta for a military station."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A despatch was received this week at the War Department from Fort Davis, Texas, saying the smallpox had broken out there in a virulent form, and there were no adequate facilities for taking care of the sick.

Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.

A San Francisco paper says: "The great and increasing demand for a first-class quality of building stone at the Presidio, Fort Point, and other Government quarters has for years led to the speculation that possibly such an article might be found near at hand. N. Leary, a gentleman of wide experience in mining matters, commenced operations at an elevation of about thirty-five feet above the Presidio parade ground and less than 100 yards northwest of the cemetery, and at the depth of thirty feet struck an unusually fine quality of hard stone, known

among builders as blue granite, corresponding exactly with the Angel Island granite, extensively used in the Government buildings at that place. Continued excavations developed the fact that this newly discovered body of rock is comparatively inexhaustible. A force is now engaged in taking out material, the surface or decomposed rock being utilized in erecting a substantial and imposing stone wall around the Presidio cemetery. The Presidio cemetery is undergoing some important changes. The Presidio parade ground is nearly completed."

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

General Crook has directed the C. O. Fort Grant to send an officer of the 10th Cavalry, with sufficient detail, to Fort Bowie to select and distribute horses for Forts Grant, Thomas, and Apache, and the C. O. Fort Lowell to send an officer of the 4th Cavalry, with a detail, to select and distribute, at the proper points on the railroad, the horses for Forts Huachuca, McDowell, Verde, and Whipple Barracks, and for the troop of the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Yuma, Arizona.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

The promotion of Lieut.-Col. Dudley takes him from this Department. The 9th Cavalry extend their warmest congratulations to the gallant 1st Cavalry, for their good luck, in obtaining for their colonel an officer so well-known in the service. The 1st Cavalry has always been lucky and it deserves to be. It is rumored that land is to be bought, and Fort Omaha located in a suitable place, near here, for so important a post—central for the troops, to be used against Indians, or Communists, of which our sister city Chicago is full. Gen. and Mrs. Hawkins gave a pleasant reception Saturday, for the new arrivals at Headquarters. We have been visited lately by two very heavy wind storms, accompanied with rain and hail. The proposed encampments are looked forward to with much pleasure by the troops, as an agreeable change from barrack life.

The following is the figure of merit, and order of posts and regiments in this Department ending May 31st. Figure of merit, 1. Fort Laramie, 48; 2. Fort Washakie, 46; 3. Fort Bridger, 44; 4. Fort Steele, 41; 5. Fort Douglas, 37; 6. Fort Omaha, 36; 7. Fort Russell, 34; 8. Fort Niobrara, 24; 9. Fort Sidney, 20; 10. Fort McKinney, 17; 11. Fort Robinson, 10.

9th Cavalry—En route to Department. 1. 7th Inf., 46; 2. 6th Inf., 37; 3. 9th Inf., 36; 4. 4th Inf., 32; 5. 21st Inf., 28.

The annual competition is looked forward to by the men with more interest than usual this year owing to the fact that the citizens of Omaha have offered prizes in money, medals, watches, cigars, clothes, etc., amounting to about \$600, for each of the twelve men on the team, as well as the twelve best skirmishers. It was only necessary for Colonel Henry to suggest this matter when the citizens of Omaha responded with their usual generosity. Lt. Merriam, one of the distinguished Army marksmen, has charge of the collections. The soldiers of the Department of the Platte are to be congratulated on having such a city as Omaha to thus encourage them.

FORT MAGINNIS.

THE *Mineral Argus* of June 11 says: "Col. Bates is in command.... The two companies 20th Infantry, Colonel Bates in command, arrived June 2.... Company G is commanded by 1st Lieut. Manly, both the Captain and 2d Lieut. being absent on leave.... Company D is officered by Captain Bradley, 1st Lieut. Cushman, both present on duty, and 2d Lieutenant Waters, absent on leave.... The hospital has been thoroughly renovated.... No mail at Fort Maginnis since Thursday, June 4. The streams are swollen by the rain so that the stages are unable to cross.... Troop F took quarters in the chapel during the storm, the wind proving too strong for the tents in which the troops were temporarily located while the barracks were undergoing repairs.... The newly arrived officers are settled in quarters as follows: Col. Bates, Commanding Officer's house, No. 7; Captain Bradley, No. 12; Lieut. Manly, No. 10; Lieut. Cushman, No. 6.... The companies of the 20th made the march from Rocky Point to Maginnis in three days.... We learn of the outgoing companies, G and I of the 18th, that they arrived in good order at Rocky Point, though somewhat leg weary and foot sore. All of the officers, except Captain Keeler, walked."

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

COLONEL OTIS announces the standing of officers for the entire course of two years just closed as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

1. 1st Lieut. H. Ripley, 24th Infantry.
2. 2d Lieut. J. F. Morrison, 20th Infantry.
3. 2d Lieut. J. D. Mann, 7th Cavalry.
4. 2d Lieut. J. A. Irons, 20th Infantry.
5. 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cavalry.
6. 2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cavalry.
7. 1st Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Infantry.
8. 2d Lieut. F. B. Andrews, 4th Infantry.
9. 1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, 11th Infantry.
10. 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry.
11. 2d Lieut. W. E. Almy, 5th Cavalry.
12. 2d Lieut. S. A. Wolf, 4th Infantry.
13. 1st Lieut. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Infantry.
14. 2d Lieut. C. S. Hall, 18th Infantry.
15. 1st Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cavalry.
16. 1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, 3d Cavalry.
17. 2d Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Infantry.
18. 1st Lieut. T. A. Touey, 6th Cavalry.
19. 1st Lieut. R. D. Reed, Jr., 10th Cavalry.
20. 1st Lieut. G. R. Burnett, 9th Cavalry.
21. 2d Lieut. C. A. Churchill, 5th Infantry.

SECOND CLASS.

1. 2d Lieut. D. F. Anglim, 12th Infantry.
2. 2d Lieut. J. J. Shaw, 6th Infantry.
3. 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Infantry.
4. 1st Lieut. R. A. Lovell, 14th Infantry.
5. 2d Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., 1st Infantry.
6. 2d Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Infantry.
7. 2d Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Infantry.
8. 2d Lieut. C. S. Fowler, 19th Infantry.

9. 2d Lieut. William Moffatt, 2d Infantry.
 10. 2d Lieut. G. W. Webb, 25th Infantry.
 11. 2d Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Infantry.
 12. 1st Lieut. S. A. Dyer, 23d Infantry.
 13. 2d Lieut. W. E. P. French, 3d Infantry.
 14. 1st Lieut. J. C. Dent, 20th Infantry.
 15. 1st Lieut. John Guest, 8th Cavalry.
 16. 2d Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cavalry.
 17. 1st Lieut. G. S. Young, 7th Infantry.
 18. 1st Lieut. R. R. Stedman, 16th Infantry.
 19. 2d Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th Cavalry.

On Thursday, June 25, the officers named were presented with their diplomas. It was hoped that Gen. Sherman might come on from St. Louis and say a few words on the occasion.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

We give here a report of the corrections which should be made in the list of retirements of officers of the Army, appearing in the JOURNAL of June 13, page 937. With them are included some additions to the list:

Brig. Gen. George Crook, Sept. 8, 1898.
 Brig. Gen. D. G. Swain, J. A. G. Dec. 22, 1896.
 Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabird, Q. M. G., June 16, 1890.
 Col. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. G., Oct. 19, 1888.
 Col. Wm. W. Burns, Asst. C. G. S., Sept. 3, 1899.
 Lieut. Col. John E. Summers, M. D., Jan. 24, 1886.
 Lieut. Col. Thos. A. McParlin, M. D., July 10, 1889.
 Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Mendell, C. E., Oct. 12, 1895.
 Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Elliot, C. E., March 31, 1890.
 Major Horace Burnham, J. A., Sept. 10, 1888.
 Major Wm. H. Heuer, C. E., March 2, 1897.
 Col. Edw. Hatch, 9th Cav., Dec. 22, 1895.
 Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., June 16, 1900.
 Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander, 2d Cav., Nov. 21, 1897.
 Lieut. Col. Chas. E. Compton, 5th Cav., Jan. 28, 1890.
 Lieut. Col. D. B. Clandinin, 2d Cav., June 24, 1894.
 Major John Green, 1st Cav., Nov. 20, 1889.
 Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav., July 2, 1901.
 Capt. J. G. Mac Adams, 2d Cav., April 5, 1901.
 Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, 5th Art., June 6, 1896.
 Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art., April 18, 1903.
 Capt. Geo. F. Harstow, 2d Art., April 4, 1892.
 Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st Art., June 29, 1896.
 Col. John R. Brooke, 2d Inf., July 21, 1902.
 Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf., Jan. 17, 1901.
 Capt. J. C. Gilmore, 24th Inf., April 18, 1901.
 Capt. J. A. Snyder, 2d Inf., March 12, 1901.
 Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., April 6, 1895.
 Capt. Clayton Hale, 16th Inf., Jan. 7, 1890.
 Capt. Saml. McConchie, Sept. 8, 1900.
 Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf., Dec. 23, 1890.
 Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Inf., Aug. 19, 1895.
 Capt. Richard Vance, 19th Inf. (not D. M.), Sept. 15, 1897.
 Capt. Ira Quimby, 11th Inf., March 13, 1892.
 Capt. W. Mitchell, 3d Inf., Aug. 24, 1899.
 Capt. W. J. Sanborn, 25th Inf., Dec. 24, 1900.
 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, 7th Inf., Sept. 30, 1894.
 1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 2d Inf., Jan. 9, 1895.
 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 2d Inf., Aug. 2, 1899.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of the cadets admitted to the Military Academy June 14, 1885, 78 in all:

Henry D. Alexander	Minn.	Emmet Johnson	Ill.
William S. Allis	N. Y.	Ulysses G. Kemp	Ohio
William T. Andrews	S. C.	Walter Kerr, Jr.	Ind.
Morris K. Barroll	M. D.	Timothy Kirwan	Wis.
Frank H. Beach	N. Y.	Henry P. Koenigberg	Mich.
Richard J. Beach	Conn.	Francis E. Lacey	Mich.
Chas. M. Becker	Col.	James M. Lambdin	Ga.
Walter A. Bethel	Ohio	Wm. Wm. Lassiter	Va.
Robert M. W. Black	Ga.	Henry R. Lee	R. I.
Edmund M. Blake	N. C.	John T. Martin	Ohio
Edwin V. Bookmiller	Ohio	Edw. F. McGlachlin, Jr.	Wis.
Claude F. Bryan	N. Y.	Robert McGregor	Mich.
Jacob F. Bunn	Ill.	William A. Meehan	Pa.
Saml. Burkhardt, Jr.	Ill.	Joseph P. Monty	N. Y.
Archibald Campbell	N. Y.	John A. Oakland	Wis.
William F. Clark	Minn.	Matt. R. Peterson	N. C.
Sydney A. Cloman	Ohio	Alex. R. Piper	Idaho
Hugh M. Comer, Jr.	Ga.	Joel J. Prowell	Ala.
Wm. A. Cornell	N. Y.	Clarence B. Randlett	N. H.
Robert G. Crall	Kansas	Allen D. Raymond	At Large
Charles Crawford	Kansas	Charles D. Rhodes	Ohio
Cayton O. Dewey	Pa.	William A. Ritchie	Iowa
John L. Dickey	Ohio	James Schermerhorn	Mich.
Wm. H. Dillingham	Pa.	Delamere Skerrett	N. Y.
Wilmet E. Ellis	N. J.	Fred. W. Sladen	Neb.
Clement A. E. Flager	Iowa	Augustin R. Smith	Pa.
Wm. G. Haan	Ind.	David G. Spurgin	N. Y.
Chas. B. Hagedorn	N. Y.	Edward V. Stockham	N. J.
John P. Haines	At Large	George W. Sykes	Pa.
Campbell T. Hamilton	N. Y.	John R. M. Taylor	At Large
Chester Harding	Ala.	Horace G. Tennant	N. Y.
Wm. A. Hare	Ohio	Wm. G. Thompson	N. Y.
Daniel W. Harper	Mis.	William H. Tidball	Iowa
Ralph Harrison	Mo.	Frank D. Webster	Mo.
John H. Hearding	Wis.	Francis W. Willcox	Tenn.
John I. Henderson	Ala.	Eben E. Winslow	Mass.
Claude D. Holland	N. C.	William E. Wood	Ill.
James N. Jarvis	W. Va.	Wm. Winthrop S. Wood	Me.
Ben. Johnson	Mis.	George Wools	N. Y.

THE HOSTILES.

THERE is not much change in the situation as to the Apaches this week. June 13, Gen. Crook reported from Fort Bowie that he had reason to believe that a small party of Indians were still in the mountains on the Upper Gila River. Scouts have been sent out under Lieut. Gatewood to drive them out or destroy them. Gen. Crook says it is his purpose to place troops at all water holes along the border from the Rio Grande as far west as necessary to prevent the Indians returning to the United States should they be driven out of Mexico.

This disposition will not be made, however, until Lieut. Gatewood reports that there are no hostiles on our side of the line, in order that the hostiles now in Mexico may not become acquainted with the positions of our troops, whom he (Gen. Crook) will endeavor to hide. Indian scouts will assist in watching for the approach of the hostiles.

Gen. Crook says it is to be expected that the hostiles will continue their retreat at least as far south as the point reached on his trip two years ago, and his fear is that they may go as far as the mountains in Sinaloa, south of Sonora. It will, therefore, be a considerable time before the expedition can be heard from.

Gen. Pope reports that Capt. Lawton was obliged to abandon the trail of the hostile Apaches in Mexico at a point in the Sierra Madre, 15 miles southeast of the Bavispe River, his horses being completely exhausted. The trail indicated that 12 to 15 bucks, with women and children, were in the party.

Gen. Crook has reinforced his troops by enlisting 125 Indian scouts from the Yuma, Mohave, Tonto, San Carlos, and White Mountain tribes.

News received early in the week at Denver, Col.,

were to the effect that serious trouble had taken place at Dolores Valley between the Indians and the cowboys. A young buck belonging to a family of Indians, most of whom had been killed, came to the agency at Ignacio and told his story, and immediately 250 warriors came to the agency and demanded revenge. Agent Stollsteiner pacified them by agreeing to go with 25 of their number to Fort Lewis, there to get an escort of soldiers, and then to proceed to the scene of the trouble, investigate the whole affair, and bring back the bodies of their dead comrades.

Another report states that a party of Indians met Joe Daugherty, a brother of Capt. W. W. Daugherty, of the 22d Infantry, now stationed at Fort Lewis, while on his way home, near Mitchell Springs, and killed him and carried his wife into captivity. Capt. Perrine, 6th Cavalry, in camp in Mentesum Valley with three companies, sent Capt. Daugherty with his command to the scene of the murder. It is stated that the commander of Fort Lewis, hearing of the action of Capt. Perrine, immediately sent a company of cavalry to intercept Capt. Daugherty, fearing that he might lose his judgment and seek revenge for the death of his brother and the captivity of his wife.

Advices early in the week from the Darlington agency, Indian Territory, say the Arapahoes and Cheyennes have been in a dangerous mood for some time, threatening the life of Agent Dyre, and stating that they were going to clean out the agency and burn its buildings. Their threats, with the knowledge that they are entirely able to carry them out in the absence of sufficient military force to hold them in check, has created much uneasiness here. The arrival of a detachment of the 5th Cavalry has, however, relieved the post of any present serious results.

Later news report the situation serious. Gen. Augur has ordered four companies of the 5th Cavalry to the scene of the disturbance in addition to the companies previously sent to Reno. This makes ten companies at Reno, and three additional companies are held in readiness to go at a moment's notice. Gen. Augur recommends the appointment of a commission to ascertain the cause of the discontent. The Southern Cheyennes live in the western portion of the Territory. The last trouble with the Cheyennes occurred about nine years ago, and continued for more than a year. It was caused by Indians of that tribe massacring a portion of a family moving overland from Georgia to Colorado. The massacre occurred in Kansas.

Secretary of the Interior Lamar has appointed Col. Wm. McMichael, of New York (a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners), a member of a board to investigate the troubles existing at the Cheyenne agency.

Advices from the Northwest frontier state that the Gros Ventres, who had crossed over to take a hand in the rebellion with Poundmaker and Big Bear, have been driven across the line by Stewart's scouts. They are still hanging about the border and may yet give trouble after the troops are withdrawn.

MR. MAXIM'S WARLIKE INVENTIONS.

A New York correspondent of the New York Times, "H. F." has a most glowing description of the Maxim gun. Conceive, he says, a weapon weighing only 65 pounds, mounted upon a light tripod, which can be lowered, raised, moved laterally with one hand as easily as a garden hose, and which pours out automatically 600 shots a minute! There is no crank to turn; there is no labor of feeding. One man simply sets the frightful stream of bullets going, and then directs it at will, raking a whole regiment front if he likes, or keeping the fire within a range of five feet or five inches. This is a gun, too, which cannot jam, which cannot get overheated, and which would go on firing just the same if its operator was shot down at the start.

The basis of it all is the utilization of the recoil force to fire the next shot. Each time the recoil energy, instead of being wasted in kicking the gun over, is used to eject the empty cartridge, cock the gun, place the next cartridge, and fire it. The idea is as simple as the result is wonderful. The cartridges are taken in from the bottom in a chain, just as the perfecting press takes paper from the roll. Each of these chains has 33 cartridges packed in a box, which is set in a groove under the gun. The operator has simply to start the gun—a matter of seven turns of the hammer crank—and then, when the chain of cartridges is nearly exhausted, fasten a new chain to the hook at the end and push out the old box with a new, full one. For the rest he can devote his attention solely to training the weapon. This contemplated the possibility of its being worked by one man—a thing entirely feasible. On the right side of the box, well in front, is an indicator running, on a half-circle gauge, which has a number of figures on it, from 10 at the right and to 600 on the left. You push this indicator to 10 if you want that number of shots a minute, or to 200 or 600. Its position regulates the speed precisely.

With all the other machine guns the trouble and difficulty of transporting a shield have been great. Mr. Maxim makes his wheels two solid steel disks, and has these so fixed on the axles that they can be swung forward when a shield is needed, and by meeting in front can completely mask all of the gun except the muzzle.

The same correspondent reports that the Admiralty gave Mr. Maxim a gun, engine, etc., to experiment with, and he has perfected and satisfactorily tested an electrical apparatus, worked from the ship's engine and light dynamos, by which a child could turn the great gun as easily as a pea blower.

He has also, it appears, subjected cocoa powder to a microscopic examination instead of a chemical analysis. He discovered at once that the trick lay in regulating the size of the grains of nitre, and he is prepared not only to make that particular kind of powder, but a hundred varieties, each with a separate and defined burning velocity. This has in turn suggested to him a revolution in the making of shells, which has at present progressed only to the stage of drawings, but of which the world will hear more later.

Another Maxim invention, according to this correspondent, is one by which a cannon of the largest size can be worked on a lifting platform by electricity. For example, on the shore at Sandy Hook a 100-ton gun could be sunk below the earth level and

masked from view more completely by bushes, etc.; at a signal it could be raised above the ground, trained, fired, and lowered again, all in the twinkling of an eye. "Granite fortifications have been out of date for some time," said Mr. Maxim; "but when this invention is put into effect they will be worse than useless."

With reference to one of these inventions an English service paper says: "Mr. Hiram Maxim has invented a method of training heavy guns by means of electricity, and has been authorized to apply it by way of experiment to one of the heavy guns in Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness. By merely touching a small button—there being one for each movement—the gun can be trained in any direction, but the motion of the gun is at present so slow that the invention is of little practical utility."

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OMAHA.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My attention has just been called to an article on the origin of the name Omaha (p. 60), and I have agreed to send the following:

There may be a word "Omaha" in the Pawnee language, but it has nothing to do with the name of the Omaha tribe. Accidental resemblances may be found in all quarters of the country.

The Omahas call themselves U-man'-han (n having the sound of n in the French bon, vin, etc.), the accent being on the second syllable. From Poncas, Omahas, and members of cognate tribes, I have gained parts of their traditions, and in their own languages. They say that when their ancestors descended the Ohio River, and reached the Mississippi, a separation took place. Some went down the Mississippi, hence their present name, Kwapa (Quapaw), from u-ga'-khp, to go or float with the current. The others went up the Mississippi, hence the name Omaha (U-man'-han), from ki'-man-han dñe', to go against the wind or current. These Omahas finally separated into Omahas, Poncas, Osages, and Kansas. The names Ponka, Osage, and Kansas are of mythical, rather than of local origin. An account of the migrations of these tribes will soon appear in the "American Naturalist." I have never been able to find out what authority some writers have asserted that the Kwapas and other Dakotan or Siouan tribes came from the Pacific. All the traditions, gathered among the five tribes, point eastward.

Omaha—U-ma[n]-ha[n], from ki'-ma[n] ha[n] c'e (official spelling).

Kwapa (Quapaw) U-ga'-qpa, from ugaqpa, to float or go with the current.

Kansas, in their own dialect, Ka[n]-ze, associated in three tribes with the Wind, especially the South wind. The old spelling of Maj. Long (Konza) is nearer the original than is Kansas.

Osage, Wa-ja'-je (in Ponka and Kansas), Wa-sha-ze (Wa-ca'-ze) in their own dialect. Meaning uncertain.

Ponka (Paf'-ka), associated with the red cedar and the tree of life in the secret society of the Osages and Kansas.

Kansas is not from "the French arc and Kansas," but is the name given to the Kwapas by the early French travellers, and by them obtained from the Illinois Indians.

I have been studying the languages of these Indians since 1871, and have interpreted for General Crook.

(Rev.) J. OWEN DORSEY, Ethnologist, etc.

AT PARADE.

West Point, June, 1885.

HE.

"We met to part; she to forget,
Perchance, that we have ever met;

I to recall that life was made
Bright while beside her at parade;

Yet—ah, sad mem'ry—to regret
The pain of parting, having met."

SHE.

"Poor fellow! What strange things he said;
He really must have lost his head.

Small loss, perhaps. Still, as men go,
He answers for an hour or so."

(She rings) "Jane, have the children said
Their prayers?" "Yes, mum, and gone to bed."

KUON.

IT'S ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

They've gone down the Nile from the torrid Soudan,
They're giv'n the cold shake to the friendly Afghan;
The nations, in wonder, ask why this is so,
And echo replies, "Why, it's English, you know."

—Boston Courier.

LONGEVITY AND MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

The last of the Tyler and Morton longevity claims were sent to the 2d Comptroller by the 2d Auditor this week. They will all be settled by the end of the month, in order that the available balances may be taken advantage of before turned into the surplus fund. The following Morton claims were passed upon by the Comptroller this week:

Daniel L. Howell	\$460	14	Barnet Wager	228 39
Chas. King	407	45	Henry L. Ludlow	305 92
Augustus C. Macomb	355	84	John T. French	352 80
Laurence D. Tyson	46	64	James M. Jones	491 98
Edward C. Boynton	48	81	A. McC. Ogle	432 41
Edmund M. Cobb	380	61	John Pope, Jr.	310 38
Wm. T. Howard	373	33	David Price	433 10
James A. Irons	463	13	Theo. G. Townsend	589 27
Wm. H. Low	421	54	Wm. H. Wheeler	426 74

The following Mexican War claims were paid this week:

Stuart, James, 2d Lt., Md. Rifles (M. W.)	\$50 00
Belger, Jas., Maj., U. S. A., retired, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. A.	150 00
Barney, Joseph K., Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	150 00
Brereton, Thomas J., Lt., Ord. Corps, U. S. A.	100 00
Smith, Charles H., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	100 00
Moore, Samuel P., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.	133 12
Graham, Lawrence P., Bvt. Maj., 2d U. S. Drags.	160 00
Couch, Darius N., 1st Lt., 4th U. S. Art.	90 00
Fahnestock, Simon S., 1st Lt., 4th U. S. Art.	90 00

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand. At New York. Ordered to Navy-yard.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on June 11 from Savanilla. Left there on June 15. Was spoken on June 22, bound for Portsmouth, N. H.

SWATAKA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltsie. Probably on way to Key West, Fla. She was to have left Aspinwall, for Key West, on the return of the *Yantic* from Savanilla.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Savanilla, June 14—to remain until affairs become more settled.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At Savanilla June 14—to sail for Colon.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. At St. Helena, May 18. It is recommended that letters for this ship be sent to London, care B. F. Stevens, as before. Is expected at Rio about July 1.

NIPIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Colonia, April 8.

European Station—R.-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. A cable of June 18, 1885, announces the arrival of the *Pensacola* at Gibraltar.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgeman. A cable reports that she arrived at Gibraltar June 14.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Alexandra June 4. Paymr. Fury had arrived from the U. S., and reported for duty that day.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At San Francisco, Cal. She will probably not be ready for sea before the middle of July or the 1st of August.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Panama, June 4.

Advices from Washington, D. C., June 20, 1885, state that the U. S. S. *Iroquois*, of the Pacific station, has sailed from Panama to Guayaquil, Ecuador, under sealed instructions from the Secretary of State in regard to the case of Santos, the American citizen held there under arrest. It is understood that the commander of the *Iroquois* is instructed to make a formal demand in the name of the United States for the prompt release of the prisoner and to afford him all possible assistance.

MONGANGAELA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be attached to the Pacific Station. Went into commission May 25, 1885. Was deficient in crew. Will be supplied at once from the *Hartford*, and then turned over to Rear Admiral McCauley.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, May 22.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Arrived at Callao, June 2, from Panama. Expected to remain on the coast as long as affairs remained unsettled.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Panama June 4.

Astatic Station—Act. Rear-Adm. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, May 14, where she was to remain until relieved by some other vessel, probably the *Palos*. Would then go to Nagasaki and Corea.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Min River, May 14. Orders sent to her May 23, to proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Town.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Purcell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, May 14. Ordered May 23 to proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Colombo June 20. Despatched by mail report her arrival at Aden May 27, three days and seventeen hours from Suakin. Average temperature in the fire room, going through Red sea, 140deg. F. The weather was very close. Would have had difficulty in getting along had it not been for the six Arab firemen employed at Suez. Health of ship's company good. Expected to leave for Colombo. Some defective sheets of copper have been discovered near the stern of the vessel. It is worn thin, and broken away in spots.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higgins. At Shanghai, May 14.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Seifridge, commanding. At New York. Went into dock, June 24, at the Navy-yard. Expected to sail shortly.

OSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Chemulpo, Corea, May 1. Would remain there until relieved by the *Trenton*, and then go to Nagasaki.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander

T. Nelson. Reported at Shanghai, China, May 14, to relieve the *Alert* at Canton.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Left Nagasaki, April 26, to relieve the *Ossipee* at Chemulpo.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

The Post-office address of the Training Ship *Jamestown*, *Portsmouth*, and *Saratoga*, will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until July 7. After that Newport, R. I. Hope to be at Madeira in time to sail for home July 24.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at Lisbon June 7. To sail for Cadiz June 22.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flag ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. COASTER'S ISLAND HARBOR, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Arrived at Lisbon June 7. To sail for Cadiz June 22.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Arrived at Lisbon June 7. To sail for Cadiz June 22.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. Left Fort Monroe, June 21, for Newport, R. I., on her annual cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Left Erie June 16, and arrived at Buffalo the next day. Will remain a week, and then go to Port Colborne, Canada.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at New York June 13. Ordered to the Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. Arrived at La Union on May 5, and sailed May 6 for Cape Blanco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard, N. Y. School ship. A cable reports her arrival at Madeira, June 17, 1885.

DALE, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy. Ordered to Washington to take the place of the *Wyandotte*, as a Receiving Ship. Is being prepared. Will be sent to Washington in tow of tug *Phlox* or *Standish*, and on her arrival the present officers and crew of the *Wyandotte* will be transferred to her.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

PRIVATE JACOB W. MORRIS, U. S. M. C., a member of Co. C (Cochrane's), first Marine Battalion, died of yellow fever June 9, on the Pacific Mail Steamer *Colon*, while returning from Panama. He was convalescent at St. Thomas's Hospital when his company left Panama, but was not strong enough to travel. This is the third death which has been reported in Co. C. Private James Mannion, of the same company, also a convalescent, came by the *Colon* and arrived safely, although much run down.

GOV. CAMERON, of Virginia, and staff visited the Norfolk Navy-yard June 19 and were received with a salute from the receiving ship *Franklin* and entertained by Commodore Truxton. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Commodore Harmony, arrived the same day on a visit of inspection.

PAT INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., arrived at the Norfolk Navy-yard June 19, and began to examine the accounts of the yard for several years past. He had with him as assistants Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel and Pay Clerk Whitney. All the navy-yards in the country, it is understood, will undergo a similar examination as to accounts.

THE TIME ball erected by William F. Gardiner, of the United States Naval Observatory, at Savannah, Ga., was inspected by Commander Allan D. Brown, Assistant Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and formally put in operation June 20, for the distribution of standard time from the United States Naval Observatory for maritime purposes.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: "James E. Secord, a conductor on the Panama Railroad, was a passenger on the *City of Panama*, which arrived yesterday from Aspinwall. He had under his charge on board the steamer the artillery of Prestan's army. Mr. Secord took a reporter into his cabin, and opening his trunk, showed him the field piece in question, and told the story of its capture. It is a brass gun 2 1/2 feet long, with 1 1/2 inch bore. It was made to be 'totted' by two men. 'This,' said Mr. Secord, 'is the identical cannon that the bloodthirsty and revolutionary Prestan planted at the end of a wharf, pointing at the *Galena*, and with which he threatened to blow that vessel to shew. After the riot of his forces the gun was found by me lying in a swamp by the railroad, where it had been dropped in the flight. It is loaded just as it was when I found it.' 'What is it loaded with?' queried the reporter. 'Buckshot.'"

THE contract for the new ordnance dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which is to cost \$47,500, has been awarded to Thomas O'Connell, president of the Twelfth Ward Brooklyn Democratic Association. Work will be begun in twenty days after the contract has been signed and is to be completed in six months.

"I HAVE just heard from the wife of a brother officer, who is in Corea, that her husband has been detached from duty because she was in China," a naval officer is quoted as saying: "They are a childless couple, and just because the wife happened to go to China to be in the same part of the world with her husband, he is punished. That was a very unnecessary and unjust order that Secretary Chandler issued, forbidding wives of naval officers to be near their husbands on foreign stations. The presence of a wife or mother near the officers of a

naval vessel in a foreign country has a moral effect on them all, and the negligence of duty on the part of the husband caused by it is generally imaginary. Those who do not want their actions or habits known were at the bottom of that order."

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, the newly appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, has already addressed himself to improvements in the uniform and equipment of the officers and men. One thousand shoes of a new pattern will soon be issued for trial.

CODMODORE LUCAS hopes to have the young officers detailed for instructions at the Naval War College, and the school opened by Sept. 1. The appropriation for the construction of quarters, etc., will be available July 1.

A REPORT has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Jouett announcing the failure of the parties interested to settle the disputes in the United States of Colombia. He says the political differences between the two parties are of such a nature that a peaceable settlement is quite impossible at this time. Hostilities are likely to continue indefinitely. Government troops, he reports, are marching on Baranquilla. The revolutionary leaders, the Admiral says, are the leaders of the liberal party in Colombia. The troubles on the Isthmus, Admiral Jouett thinks, result from local politics, and from the fact that many depraved characters congregate there. He anticipates hard fighting in Colombia.

THE Washington Post, June 24, says: "The investigation of the accounts of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, now being carried on by the special committee detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, promises to develop some revelations of an interesting nature. Already several irregularities have been discovered in the books, but they will not be published until the whole investigation is concluded, which will not be for another month. Several of the other bureaus have been looked into in a casual manner, but their further investigation has been postponed until the examination of the Equipment Bureau is finished."

THE Washington Star says: "In view of the many defects in the *Dolphin*, as reported by the Examining Board, the question arises whether the three cruisers, the *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Chicago*, which are now in course of construction by John Roach, will be open to similar criticism. It is the opinion among naval officers that they will prove to be good vessels in every sense of the word. As a reason for this opinion, it is stated that the Advisory Board were much better qualified to design a cruiser than a despatch boat, and that there will be but little, if any, fault to find with the designs of the cruisers. If there are any defects in the construction of the vessels, it is thought that Mr. Roach will have ample time to remedy them, and will take advantage of the criticisms on the *Dolphin* to prevent any similar ones being made when the vessels are completed."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 22.—Lieutenant Samuel Seabury, to continue in the discharge of his present duties at Washington, D. C., until July 1, 1886.

JUNE 24.—Naval Cadet Humes H. Whittlesey, to the Alliance.

Assistant Engineer Edward O'C. Acker, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on June 29.

JUNE 25.—Lieutenant M. Fisher Wright, to the Alliance July 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Galt, to temporary special duty at the Navy Department July 15.

JUNE 26.—During suspension of Paymaster-General J. A. Smith, Commodore W. S. Schley, will by direction of the President, take charge of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Detached.

JUNE 20.—Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Durand, from duty at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., July 1, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer Walter M. McFarland, from duty at the Cornell University at Ithica, New York, July 1, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer Winfield S. Sample, from duty at the Western University, Allegheny City, Pa., July 1, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer Jay M. Whitham, from duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., July 1, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Assistant Engineer Wm. F. C. Hasson, from duty at the University of Colorado, at Boulder, Col., July 1, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

JUNE 22.—Sailmaker James W. Wingate, from the *Powhatan*, and granted sick leave.

JUNE 25.—Surgeon J. W. Ross, from the Naval Laboratory, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 26.—Paymaster J. Q. Burton and Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. A. Deering, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and placed on waiting orders.

Commissioned.

Commander Albert Kautz, to be captain; Lieutenant-Commander Benj. P. Lambertson, to be commander, and Lieutenant W. W. Reisinger, to be lieutenant-commander from June 2, 1886.

Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, to be surgeon from June 16, 1886.

MARINE CORPS.

1st Lieutenant George T. Bates, commanding Marine guard of the *Powhatan*, granted two weeks leave from June 22.

Leave granted to Major Charles Heywood for two months from July 1.

Leave for one month is granted Captain R. W. Huntington from July 1.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported

to the Surgeon-General for the week ending June 24, 1885.

John Ennis, carpenter's mate, between June 7 and 13. U. S. S. Minnesota at New York.

Lawson Fox, private Marine, June 17, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

REVENUE MARINE.

The President made the following appointments June 23: To be 3d Lieutenants, Johnstone H. Quinan, Kirkland W. Perry, Charles A. Barnes and Byron L. Reed.

ASSIGNMENTS.

1st Lieut. George H. Gooding, to *Boutwell* at Savannah.

1st Lieut. G. E. Thurston, to special duty, Baltimore.

1st Lieut. H. B. Rogers, to *Johnson*, at Milwaukee.

2d Lieut. D. P. Foley, to *Colfax*, at Baltimore.

2d Lieut. O. D. Merrick, to *Woodbury*, at Eastport.

3d Lieut. J. L. Hill, to *Perry*, at Erie.

3d Lieut. Howard Emery, to *Dexter*, at Newport.

3d Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, to *Stevens*, at New Berne.

1st Asst. Engr. J. T. Keleher, to *Colfax*, at Baltimore.

2d Asst. Engr. Wm. Robinson, to *Colfax*, at Baltimore.

2d Asst. Engr. R. W. Champlain, to *Woodbury*, at Eastport.

2d Asst. Engr. H. W. Spear, to *Perry*, at Erie.

The Revenue Steamer *Perry* has been placed in commission, with cruising grounds from mouth of the Detroit River, through Lake Erie to Niagara River.

The following named cadets have been commissioned third lieutenants in the Revenue Marine:

Byron L. Reed, Johnstone H. Quinan, Charles A. Barnes and Kirkland W. Perry.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

A DESPATCH from Annapolis, June 22, brings this important information: "A steamer from Baltimore brought an excursion party down to this place on Thursday, and the cadets at the Naval Academy are accused of kissing their hands and in various ways flirting with the pretty girls on the steamer. The cadets consider that they did nothing wrong, but an investigation will be made of their conduct," which was certainly very very naughty, but if the girls made no complaint why should anybody else.

We observe that the daily papers are not disposed to take the view of the gravity of this offence, which appears to prevail at Annapolis, and the *N. Y. Sun* has a report of the occurrence which is amusing if not truthful, and evidently more amusing than truthful. It says:

The cadets got up a sort of broom drill on the campus near the wharf, and performed a series of manœuvres, romping like school boys, and in many ways exhibited their great appreciation of the visit of the Sunday school girls. Some of them were noisy, but no bad language was used. Some of the cadets went on board the steamer, and when she finally puffed away, with a fringe of white dresses around the railing on the upper deck and handkerchiefs fluttering in the breeze, the cadets looked gloomy. The watchman had been an unseen spectator of everything that had occurred. While the steamer was at the wharf he was concealed in a sentry box, and made notes of the actions of the cadets, to which he seemed highly uncalled for, injudicious, and improper. Accordingly the next day he handed in a report to the Commander of Cadets Farquhar, in which were the names of about twenty of the cadets coupled with the following offences:

Covertly kissing the hand of an unknown female.

Covertly tipping the hat at do.

Covertly smiling at person or persons unknown to the observer.

Exposing the head to the malarial influences of the night air in an improper manner, by laying the hat on the ground and jumping over it.

Wilfully and maliciously winking the eye in the direction of the person or persons of the feminine gender above mentioned.

Exhibition of uncalled for interest in the arrival of the excursion.

Hollerin' and carryin' on.

The charges were copied by Commander Farquhar. The attention of several of the other officers were called to them, and the Court of Inquiry was convened on Monday. Nearly every cadet at the Academy has been examined. When the news of the matter was carried to Superintendent Ramsay, he immediately ordered that a curtain of deep crimson mystery and silence be lowered over the Academy grounds. This was at once done, and it has not yet been removed. The Court of Inquiry expects to be in session several days. They intend to sift the matter thoroughly, and the Academy is greatly scandalized at the base suspicion that a cadet could be guilty of smiling at a girl, or waving his handkerchief at her from a distance.

To-day the members of the court stalked about the Academy grounds in deep thought. Superintendent Ramsay declined to give out any information about the trial. He talked of boys' crimes and juvenile backslidings, and thought the information should be kept from the world, as it made their parents feel bad to read about it in the papers. The watchmen and guards had plasters over their mouths. They knew nothing, and had seen nothing, but one of them gave it out in a mysterious whisper that the class would all be discharged.

The penalty of flirting with girls, under the new code of rules instituted by Superintendent Ramsay, varies by degrees of severity from three days of solitary confinement on the ship *Santee*, on a diet of box corn and sour balls, to suspension from the Academy. He has the reputation of being one of the strictest disciplinarians in the Service.

To-day Commander Farquhar hung his hat over the keyhole as an extra precaution. All the members of the second class, about fifty, are to be examined, and it is rumored that every one proved guilty of kissing his hand, or "hollerin' and carryin' on," will be put down in the hold of the *Santee*.

Capt. F. M. Ramsay issued an order June 24 prohibiting naval cadets from going on the wharf when excursion boats land at the Academy. The recent investigation shows that some of the cadets ogled the young women with pieces of glass; haled others with "Ain't she a daisy"; a lady and gentleman

arm in arm, with "They ought to be chained together"; others with "Pipe the sides." This last is a nautical expression used when some dignitary comes aboard ship. There was no kissing of hands or winking.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM LEAGUE ISLAND.

Reports from League Island represent the calm as profound, and the mosquitoes a trifle backward. There is nothing going on, and only about forty civilian employees remain to attend to it. The sensation caused by the discharge of the foreman shipwright, foreman boat builder, blockmaker, iron plater, plumber, *et al.*, has subsided, but some curiosity remains as to whether their euchre parties are now as pleasant and well compensated as they were when on the Navy rolls.

Next to keeping metal things in order and watching wooden ones decay, gardening is at this season the principal occupation. The fertile alluvion of the island well repays a little tickling, and the example set by the energetic executive officer of "the Lou-e" (that is the United States corvette *St. Louis*) in cultivating the soil and beautifying the surroundings has communicated itself to others, and the faithful marines on the opposite side of the island have gone to farming with a will.

Through the courtesy of the commandant, they have been assigned some well situated patches of land, in all at least two acres, into which they have put during the intervals that they were not "day on and day off," or talking about the famous expedition to Panama, some twenty-four or five varieties of vegetables, dwelling strongly upon "spuds," corns, beans and "soup greens." Last year Captain Collum was "boss farmer," and a very successful one, but this year Captain Cochrane has the department of agriculture, with Sergt. Hitcherd for foreman ploughman, and Sergt. Casey for master bridge builder on his second day off.

Connected with the marine farm is, for looks, disposition and strict attention to business, the prize cow of the riparian neighborhood, once the property of Commander Silas Terry. When he was drafted for sea the last time, the post fund, in a wise and happy moment bought her, and there has been no "coffee in the dark" at the barracks since. She is as fat as a seal and as glossy as a Dunlap silk hat, and her expected calf is already the subject of an offer of \$10, which is about one-fourth of the maternal cost. The post fund seems satisfied that farming pays where Uncle Sam furnishes the reservation and it has no side hills in it.

For time Col. Field's family was very small and he was entirely without officers, but the return of a part of the Isthmus detachment, accompanied by Capts. Fagan and Cochrane, has been followed by the arrivals of 1st Lieuts. Wallach and Fisher, and the duty of the marine officers promises to be less confining than it has been. 1st Lieut. Samuel Mercer, who joined this station during the latter part of April from the *Lackawanna*, was transferred to the Naval Hospital at the end of two weeks and is now on three months sick leave, which he expects to spend in New England.

Capt. Fitzhugh, U. S. N., who has been so long identified with League Island, either as commandant or as commanding officer of the *St. Louis*, is yet in Washington on the Wales Court-martial, and Commander Whitehead is the chief authority, an honor not without its penalty, as he seldom gets away from his post more than a few hours in each month. Lieut.-Comdr. I. M. Forsyth has lately rejoined the station after a long absence, and has met with a hearty welcome from his old friends.

CRUISE OF THE LANCASTER.

THE Baltimore *Sun* publishes a letter from the U. S. *Lancaster*, dated Congo River, W. Coast of Africa, April 20. The writer reports that at Sierra Leone native peddlers sold to the crew a great many hammocks made of grass twine, besides many curios, such as Ashantee swords, spears, powder-horns, tigert and leopard skins. Old clothes were taken in payment in preference to money.

During a stay of some weeks at Goree, a small French island, 1 1/4 miles south of Cape Verde, to relieve the monotony of waiting for orders, parties went scine fishing on the beach, and the first time they caught enough to feed the whole ship's company. The inhabitants did not seem to be very enterprising, as no bum-boat came alongside. Several sack races came off, and liberal prizes were given to the winners. A pie-eating race, witnessed by Admiral English and Capt. Potter, caused much merriment. On March 26 Admiral English, Paymaster Thompson, the Admiral's secretary, and Lieuts. Taunt and Manney started early in the morning in the steam launch to some distance on the coast, with a native as a guide, and went hunting inland. They came back at noon with a lot of small game, and a boa-constrictor measuring fifteen feet long. A few days later the same party returning from a like hunting expedition, had their likenesses taken in hunting costume by P. Asst. Surg. Griffith, who is an amateur photographer.

April 1 started for Congo, stopping en route at Freelonia, Gaboon River, for nearly a week, and coaling there, leaving April 23. The south point of Gaboon River is but 22 miles north of the equator, so it was possible for the *Lancaster* to cross it in a few hours after starting. At half-past seven P. M. the same day Neptune hailed the ship from over the bows and was answered by Lieut. Potter, officer of the deck, from off the bridge. When Neptune presented himself on the quarter-deck to Lieut. Potter all hands were called to muster, when Neptune in a neat little speech announced his intention to come on board the next day to hold court. After the excitement had subsided, the master-at-arms distributed the mail; that is, certificates from Neptune Rex and Dolphinus, his clerk, to all those who had crossed the "line" before, which excused them from the ceremony to go through with the novices on board the next day. A correct list of those who had crossed the equator had been prepared some time before.

At 9:30 A. M. the next day Neptune came on board with a retinue of thirty attendants. His guard was dressed in fantastical costumes, and the royal personages presented themselves to Admiral English and Capt. Potter. From the quarterdeck they as-

cended the bridge and took their places on a throne and held court, the officers being each obliged to pay as tribute \$3 and six bottles of beer, and the crew put through the usual "course of sprouts."

The most amusing characters in the retinue were Dr. Ills, armed with a syringe and a box of pills, and two dukes. The latter were dressed in blue cloth swallow-tailed coats, with brass buttons, red collars, cuffs, and facings, and swung canes.

The two dukes were duly piped over the starboard gangway and received with eight sideboys, and escorted by 20 of Neptune's maidens, and then taken before his majesty for presentation.

"Who are you?" asked Neptune of the first duke.

"I am Bill Chandler, ex-Secretary of the Navy," was the reply.

"You sent this ship to the Congo against the wishes of the officers and crew," said the royal personage in angry tones, "and I condemn you to be ducked!" It was soon done.

"And who are you?" said his majesty, addressing the other duke.

"I am Mr. Sanford!"

"Then you are the man who wrote the letter from Nice to Billy Chandler about our officers while the *Lancaster* lay at Villefranche, eh?" and Neptune assumed a rage.

"Yes," said Mr. Sanford, "me and Billy Chandler fixed it all up."

Neptune shook his hoary locks and uttered a roar, which made the whales and dolphins around the ship quail with fear, and in stentorian tones relegated Mr. Sanford to follow the fate of Billy Chandler. He was turned over to the consideration of the lathers, barbers, and lastly the bath, in all of which processes he was treated so roughly as to make the spectators suppose that Mr. Sanford was really being treated to his deserts. When extricated from his persecutors he turned around and shook his fist at Neptune, which created immense merriment.

But very few escaped the ordeal, and by noon everything was over. Neptune and his crew were photographed by Doctor Griffith on the quarterdeck, as was also his flag, which was hoisted at the main-tuck when the royal party came on board, and remained there until the ceremony was over. The flag is white, with a dolphin painted in the centre, and the legend "Neptune Rex" over it. It is a handsome flag, and was painted by Mr. Westfall, the ship's scenic artist.

At midnight, Monday, April 27, we anchored in the mouth of the Congo.

PLANS FOR NEW WAR CRUISERS.

A NUMBER of plans for parts of the new vessels authorized by the last Congress have already been received, and quite a number of full plans are expected in response to the general invitation to submit such, previous to July 15. The Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering will submit designs for all the vessels, the former for the hulls and the latter for the engines and machinery. All the available draftsmen in both bureaus are now engaged upon them. A number of naval officers are also known to be engaged upon some of the vessels.

Naval Constructor Wm. L. Minton has plans ready to forward to Washington. In looking over the ground for models the Constructor came to the conclusion that the cruisers now building for the English Government, with some improvements, would be about the thing. The largest one he designed after the *Inconstant*.

The plans call for a vessel of 5,000 tons, to run 18 knots an hour. She will be 340 feet long between her perpendiculars and 336 feet over all. Her breadth will be 48 feet, her depth from the throat line to the berth deck beam 17 feet 8 inches, and to the top of the main deck beam 25 feet. This will give her a mean draught of water of 19 feet 6 inches, and a displacement of 5,000 tons. Her port sill above the mean load line will be 10 feet. Her engines will be horizontal, compound and twin screw, with a maximum of 7,700 horse power. She will have 14 boilers of a diameter each of 12 feet and 10 feet 6 inches long. They will be divided into two groups by watertight bulkheads, so that if anything happens to one group the other will be in working order.

Bulkheads will also separate the engine rooms, and above the vessel's machinery is a protective steel deck. Her armament will be particularly heavy. She will have a battery of four 8-inch breech-loading rifle cannon in half turrets, two forward and two aft. Her broadside will consist of 12 6-inch rifles, six on a side. There will be also a secondary battery of eight Hotchkiss and three Gatling guns. She will have a regular torpedo boat outfit, with search light. The new vessel will be full rigged fore and main, with light bark rigging on the mizzenmast. She will carry 850 tons of coal, which is sufficient for five full days steaming, or 2,310 full knots. Her complement of men and officers is 418, and she will cost \$1,500,000.

The second cruiser in size will resemble the *Mersey* class of England. She will be a vessel of 3,700 tons, and, except in her measurements, differs but little from the one described above. In length she will be 325 feet over all, 46 feet beam, and 23 feet 6 inches hold. She will draw 18 feet of water, displacing 3,700 tons, and have a horse power of 5,500 tons. Her engines will be the same and the machinery protected similarly. Her armament will consist of two 8-inch barbettes forward and one aft; four 6-inch rifles located in half turrets, two forward and two aft; six 6-inch rifles for broadsides, six Hotchkiss and two Gatling guns. Her torpedo and electric outfit and rigging are the same, and coal to carry her the same distance in the same time.

The third vessel is to be a little fellow of only 1,600 tons, identical with the *Scout* class, six of which are now being built on the Clyde. She will have a length of 225 feet, 36 feet beam, and 19 feet hold, with a total horse power of 3,500 tons. Her armament will comprise six 6-inch rifles for broadside and eight machine guns. She is calculated to run 16 1/2 knots, and to be used more for a torpedo boat than as a cruiser. All of the cruisers are to be built entirely of steel.

Admiral Porter is also planning a vessel which, he hopes, will prove a model in her class. She is to be 250 feet long, and at the same time a ram, a torpedo boat, and a gunboat, with great speed; will go forward or backward with equal facility, and will carry a very heavy armament.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Rentments should be made by check, draft, or postal note, post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period. Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes announced in the orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address should be given.

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OUR MILITARY BLUNDERS.

We alluded last week to the posthumous work by the late EMORY UPTON of which Professor MICHELIE gives us an account in his biography of General UPTON, now in the press of the APPLETONS. The title of this work is "The Military Policy of the United States." The analysis of it, appearing in Professor MICHELIE's work, is one of the most interesting portions of his volume. UPTON's reason for undertaking this work is indicated in an extract from a letter to Col. DU PONT, in which he says: "The present drift of politics is leading to the destruction of property, and I would not be surprised to see universal repudiation of State and municipal debts, accompanied by great private distress and prostration of business. In such a case our military policy would be as wretched and feeble as that of China." His general purpose was to show that our danger lies, not in having a Regular Army, but in the want of one.

The Revolution is described as a period of the most flagrant corruption. The worst of all bad financial systems cursed the country, and the administration of the Army was most imbecile, its history being the recital of stupendous blunders. By all laws of probability our disastrous failure in the war was certain. "Yet, by a series of what we must regard as providential circumstances, this ragged, half-starved, non-cohesive Continental army contrived to rescue the country from despotic government. To the blunders of England, the timely aid of France, and to the peculiar condition of European affairs, much of our success was due. Often so delicately poised was the balance, that its inclination could scarcely be predicted." Accomplishing what he did under the worst military policy that could be devised by human ignorance and imbecility, WASHINGTON is without a peer in history. "His Revolutionary history should be made the classic study of every child in the land, that his example should sink deep in its mind as the one true type of disinterested patriotism, and to whom it owes, under Providence, the blessings of the exuberant freedom that we now enjoy."

Nothing was learned of correct military principles from the experience of the Revolution, and its blunders were repeated in the War of 1812, during which 50,000 militia were called out to withstand a force of only 800 British regulars and their Indian allies in the Northwest, and in another section 66,376 men, mostly militia, were employed to observe a force of but 2,600 British regulars and sailors. Employing raw troops in the Creek War in Alabama, acting on the principle of short enlistments, necessitated the use of fifteen thousand militia to withstand a force of not more than fifteen hundred Indians. In 1814 the capture of Washington and the destruction of its public buildings completed the national humiliation. Even the brilliant victory at New Orleans furnishes its example of lack of discipline, insubordination, and total disregard of obedience, which threatened for a time the success of our arms.

The causes which brought such renown to our

arms during the Mexican War, in spite of our vicious military policy, are to be found in the military weakness of our adversary and the excellence of our Regular Army, which furnishes the nucleus of the force and the means of training and disciplining for the volunteers. "The battle of Monterey was fought by two divisions of regulars and one division of volunteers, six thousand in all. Buena Vista was fought by trained volunteers, whose valor justified TAYLOR's foresight in having them trained and disciplined. In this noted battle the enemy, 20,000 strong, were utterly defeated by 4,300 volunteers, supported by but 453 regular infantry and artillery. At the critical moment the splendid courage and skilful handling of the regular batteries, which, in the language of General TAYLOR, were 'always in action at the right time and the right place,' inspired the whole Army, and snatched victory from almost certain defeat. SCOTT's campaign affords striking lessons and many warnings of the fatal military policy adopted by the Government. After a series of extraordinary successes and remarkable trials, he reached Puebla, within three days' march of the enemy's capital, with an army reduced by expiration of service and sickness to 5,820 effective men. Here he was compelled to remain on the defensive for more than two months, while the enemy, profiting by the delay, recruited and reorganized his army to over thirty thousand men and one hundred pieces of artillery. And it was not until the 7th of August that General SCOTT, after receiving recruits in dribs and drabs, could muster ten thousand effective men, and secure the succession of marvellous victories which, on the 14th of September, culminated in the capture of the City of Mexico." The military legislation with which Congress busied itself during this war receives sharp criticism from the pen of General UPTON, says Professor MICHELIE. "Here and there are found acts which receive commendation, but it must be confessed that the major part, as exhibited by him, and clearly supported by the strongest array of facts, is alike discreditable to the statesmanship of our legislators and to the common sense of humanity."

Both the Revolutionary War and that of 1812 had distinctly shown that any system of national defence based on the consent and co-operation of the States possessed no element of strength or military value. And yet the President was forced to depend on this system at the outbreak of the Civil War, and avail himself of its assistance, because of the paucity of the Regular Army, its scattered condition, and the pressing need of speedy action. The battle of Bull Run exhibited the folly of relying on an army composed of troops engaged for short enlistments, and was but a repetition of what had so often occurred in the War of 1812, whose lessons seemed not to have been learned by those responsible for its happening. The hideous array of 360,000 dead, reported in the JOURNAL lately; the enormous debt with which we were saddled at the end of the war, and the constantly increasing pension roll, show the price we have already paid for our neglect of a sound military policy, and which we must continue to pay, unless our rulers learn wisdom.

UPTON shows that one cause of our trouble has been a vicious military policy whose defective laws had tempted the President and the Secretary of War to assume the character and responsibilities of military commanders—responsibilities for which they were fitted neither by training nor education to undertake. "The great War Secretary, STANTON, a man of imperious will, became the supreme and controlling spirit in every military movement, and in the conduct of military affairs, and to his interference all our military disasters of 1863 may be traced."

"In the whole of his work," says Professor MICHELIE, "General UPTON does not display the least partisanship. He has strong convictions, founded on a thorough acquaintance with the details and practice of his profession, an intimate historical knowledge of the events which he describes, and has at his command the undoubted, well-established facts to sustain the views which he advocates. His object has not been to brighten tarnished military reputations, nor to glorify prominent personages of our history, but rather to mark clearly on our military chart the sunken rocks and hidden reefs that

have in the past so nearly wrecked us, that these may be avoided in our progress toward our hoped-for happy destiny." The publication of this posthumous work will be looked for with interest, and we owe thanks to Professor MICHEL for giving us the analysis which adds so much to the interest of his volume devoted to the biography of its author.

UPTON's teachings are reinforced by some remarks on the same general subject, which we find in a lecture on "Patriotism," just published. It is a hopeful sign that these come from a clergyman, and the chaplain of a militia regiment, Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. The remarks of Dr. HALL were addressed to the 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., with which he is connected. They show a remarkable appreciation of the military blunders, to which General UPTON has devoted such unsparing criticism, and a correct understanding of the military necessities which UPTON has set forth at length. Of the first general heads under which Dr. HALL considers his subject, three are as follows:

1. That war is an art, founded on scientific principles, which have been demonstrated by ages of painful and costly effort.

2. That this art and these principles have been obscured and hindered in this nation, by mistaken and misapplied conceptions of the teachings of Christianity.

3. That the same obstruction and error has been produced by a general notion that noisy speech and chance efforts of valor may be substituted in the place of vigorous and comprehensive mastering of the art of war.

We hope to find room later on for further extracts from this most admirable and timely discourse, which has wisely been sent forth by a committee of eminent citizens of Brooklyn, headed by the Mayor of the city, Mr. LOW. Meanwhile, we must content ourselves with these pithy sentences from Dr. HALL's lecture, which will serve to show its quality.

Have we yet had the training required for intelligent comprehension of our conditions of national prosperity? We certainly do not as yet study the military art, and appreciate the principles of science that lie under it, as we should do if we had been once fairly pitted against an equal European power. We drift on carelessly, still believing in a "manifest destiny." One proof of this lies in our general indifference to plain facts and necessary laws. Our Navy is a myth, not so much by intelligent design and sound economic considerations as from utter carelessness. Our merchant marine, which is the nursery of naval power, has become a figment. We hear legislators who groan at the expense of West Point. We recklessly destroy the *esprit de corps* of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. We keep up with difficulty the show of a National Guard.

Men without knowing just what they mean are coming fast to feel that the art of war requires some proper preparation for exigencies; that mere parade tactics and music and high stepping with the left foot foremost, are not all that is wanted. There is an art of war, which, as the world goes, every nation must learn. I say, emphatically, *must* learn. We have long been playing at learning it, but have been doubtful of its morality, and have been tempted to make a jest of it. The nations of Europe give no reasons for profound reflection. The latent elements of evil in our own social life are suggestive of duties of preparation.

It is certainly a hopeful sign when we find the pulpit speaking thus earnestly, and showing so intelligent an appreciation of those duties of patriotism which are so strangely misunderstood and neglected in this country, and neglected because misunderstood.

OTHER PEOPLE'S SWANS.

It may comfort Mr. JOHN ROACH to learn that H. M. S. *Leander*, in the two hours full speed trial of her engines on the Maplin, June 9, fell 200 short of the stipulated 5,000 h. p. and her speed was barely 15 knots. The engine room seems very hot and cramped, and there is a feeling on board that both engines and boilers will give a great deal of trouble.

The *Leander* is classed by our Bureau of Naval Intelligence among the vessels having a speed of 17 knots, and if we are to make a similar deduction on the speed credited by them to other foreign vessels the *Dolphin* will not make such a bad showing, so far as speed goes. The highest speed recorded in the Bureau is that of the *Esmeralda*, 18.28 knots, and next the English *Mersey* and the Italian *A Barbarigo*, 18 knots. Altogether there are 30 vessels including the *Leander* credited by the Bureau with a speed in excess of 15 knots, viz. 17 knots: *Iris*, *Leander*, *Phaeton*, *Mersey*, and *Severn* (English); *Giovanni Bausan*, (Italy); *Tsukuski*, (Japan). 17.4 knots: *Sfax*, (France); 16.8: *Tourville*, (France). 16.8: *Hohenzollern*, (Germany); *Christoforo Colombo*, (Italy). 16 knots: *Prince Adelbert*, *Bismarck*, *Qieten*, (Germany); *Inconstant*, *Raleigh*, *Amphion*, *Arthusa*, (England); *Sang Onoi*, *Tsai*,

Yong, (China); *M. A. Colonna*, (Italy). 15.9: *Duguay Trouin*; 15.3: *D'Estaing*; 15.2: *Nelly*, *Roland*, (France). To this list should be added the new French steel cruiser *Milan* which is described as "the fastest war vessel afloat," having made an average speed of 18.4 knots per hour in a six hours trial with a forced draught, her engines developing 4,000 indicated horse power. With natural draught the average speed ascertained from a series of trials was 17.27 knots per hour, the consumption of coal being 1.984 lb. per indicated horse power per hour.

Iron claims an average of over 18.4 knots, or 21.275 miles, for the *Mercury*, of which it says: As the *Mercury* is 300 feet long and 46 feet in breadth, with a draught of water of 22 feet, this is an exceedingly high speed for so large a vessel.

She and the *Iris* thus stand unrivaled as regards speed by any vessel of their size. In the English cruisers all other requisites have been subordinated to speed.

They present a beautifully sharp bow, and long, exceptionally clean run, and are altogether admirable specimens of a design for a swift and lightly sparred vessel. They are special screw despatch ships, and are unarmored, of course. The *Mercury*, which is to join Admiral HORNBY's squadron, has an armament of 10 64-pounders. She is built of steel, and, in proportion to her tonnage, has been one of the most costly vessels afloat. Her hull and machinery cost altogether somewhere about one million dollars, or within \$50,000 to \$75,000 of the *Iris*, which has been said to be as costly per ton as the ironclad *Inflexible*. The cost of the 8,730 ton *Iris* is, according to this, \$285 per ton; that of the 1,500 ton *Dolphin*, \$210 per ton.

Mr. ROACH's contract for the *Chicago*, 4,500 tons, is \$198 per ton, and for the *Atlantic* and *Boston*, 3,000 tons each, \$206 a ton.

The *Milan* is 303 feet long on the water line, the width 32 feet, 8 inches, the mean draught on trial 12 feet, and the displacement 1,560 tons. The bunker capacity is 300 tons, which gives a coal endurance of 100 hours, at 17.4 knots speed. It is to be remembered that the speeds here reported are those supposed to be obtainable under the most favorable circumstances. The *Leander*, as will be seen, under these circumstances, in a two hours' trial, falls two knots, or nearly 12 per cent., short of the speed upon which our Naval Intelligence comparisons are based. How many, then, of the vessels mentioned above are there that could actually run away from the *Dolphin*? Our swans may prove geese, but we are by no means alone in that experience. Witness the criticism of Sir E. J. REED upon the British Navy.

ADMIRAL LACOMBE and the French Navy officers brought together in New York by the Statue of Liberty have been shown the sights and dined and wined this week, and in addition overwhelmed with a flood of eloquence from which they were in a measure protected by their inability to understand it. New York is to be commended for its generous hospitality to the French visitors. On Wednesday evening the Chamber of Commerce gave them a grand banquet at DELMONICO'S, where the Americans talked French and the Frenchmen English, to the mutual confusion of each other. But good fellowship ruled, and the universal language of hospitality made the good intentions of the inviters plain to the invitees.

On Tuesday next, June 30, the fiscal year 1884-1885 terminates, and if our information is correct, it has been one in numerous respects beneficial to the interior economy of the Army. Many healthful changes in uniform and barrack equipment have been effected, money for new barracks, stables, etc., has been furnished liberally where most needed, within the limit of the appropriations, and several needed changes of stations of regiments have taken place, to the extent of the transportation fund available for that purpose. The Secretary of War, MR. ENDICOTT, and Lieutenant General SHERIDAN are to be congratulated that the fiscal year terminates so auspiciously, and that for 1885-6 the prospects for further progress are reasonably good. Within the past few years many things in the financial life of the Army have struck us as peculiar, and nothing more so than that in this respect the Army, as a whole, or rather perhaps its financial adminis-

trators, acted so much like the average soldier, who knows but two phases of existence—a feast or a famine—at pay day and a few days following a feast, the rest of the two months a famine: the first six months of the fiscal year, supplies, constructions, repairs, etc., *ad libitum*, the last six months literally nothing, for want of funds. Now there seems to be an effort so to husband the financial resources as to make them meet, to some degree at least, the requirements of the Service during the whole of the year, and to make it as easy to get necessary articles in June, when the old appropriations are running out, as in July, when the new appropriation is coming in, and bounteously plenty reigns throughout the Service.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has completed his arrangements for the instruction of twenty continuous Service men in the usages of modern guns. Twenty men will appear at the Washington Navy-yard on the 1st proximo, when the instructions will commence. An officer of the Ordnance Department, probably one of those now on duty at the yard, will take the men in charge. Another class of twenty, all but two of whom have already been selected, will report for instructions in the handling of torpedoes at Newport about August 1. It is proposed to give each class a tour of about six months at each place, the classes transferring places at the end of that period. When the year is up other classes will be formed in the same way if the first experiment proves successful. The idea is to educate as rapidly as new vessels are completed, so that they may be manned with experienced men who will be able to make themselves useful with the modern equipments.

COLONEL BAYLOR, Ordnance Department, in charge of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, telegraphed the Chief of Ordnance on Thursday that the final proof rounds with the 12-inch cast-iron rifle had been completed, and were considered satisfactory. According to the terms of the contract the gun was to be subjected to a firing of five rounds with a powder charge of 150 lbs. and projectile weighing 800 pounds. The detailed results of the firings are anxiously awaited.

THE last payment of \$30,000 to Mr. JOHN ROACH for the U. S. monitor *Puritan*'s machinery has not yet been made. Secretary WHITNEY, with a view to seeing whether the work has been performed according to contract, has directed the Engineer-in-Chief to make a personal and careful inspection of the vessel. He left for Chester on Thursday.

We publish this week various additions to the literature of the *Dolphin* controversy. In considering what is said with reference to her, it should always be remembered that no opportunity has thus far been given to the Advisory Board to reply to the strictures upon the vessel, and their silence is not to be construed as an admission as to the facts. They will no doubt make a reply to their critics, and when it is received at the Department it will, no doubt, be made public with the same promptness as has been shown in the case of the strictures upon the action of the Board. The character and reputation of the Advisory Board concerns the Navy as well as themselves; and so far as we are concerned, our endeavor is to limit this discussion with regard to their work to the questions: Is the *Dolphin* a good ship or is she not? and has she or has she not been built in accordance with the requirements of the contract?

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* evolves the sapient theory that the Army in Arizona "does not want to punish Indian outbreaks; that it deals with them gently, because, if they were wholly suppressed, the occupation of the Army would be gone, and the large expenditure of money for Army purposes in Arizona would cease." We will leave the *Chronicle* to settle the controversy with its neighbor of the *Argonaut*, which says: "We do not hesitate to say that our sympathies are with the Apaches, and we wish we could hope that in the conflict now being waged against them, and other conflicts that will follow, they could be successful against and triumphant over their enemies; we wish they could drive the cowardly, drunken gang of Arizona cowboys and volunteer Arizona blackguards who are on

their warpath into an ambuscade, and murder them; we wish they had the arms and opportunity to give our personal friend, General Crook, and his army, a good, sound thrashing, so that they might for once dictate terms of peace, and just for once bring their bloody raid to a termination, and make just one treaty that should be dictated by the victorious Indians." A close observer of Indian affairs, a civilian, now in Arizona, writes: "The soldiers have done all that it was possible for them to do, and were put in motion as soon as the flight of the renegades was known. They have made long rides on short rations, and followed the band until it divided into small parties, in an almost inaccessible region, where it was an easy matter to elude them, and have engaged them on every opportunity that presented, although with little result as yet. No one who knows what the soldiers have accomplished in other wars with the Apaches will denounce them as useless. Complaint is also made of the 'buffalo soldiers,' as the Indians call the colored regiments, and without reason. The 10th Cavalry, several troops of which are now after the reds, has seen considerable service among the Comanches, Lipans, Arapahoes, Utes and Apaches, and the darkies have acquitted themselves creditably."

In the Rev. Joseph Hirst's interesting account of the Roman Garrison, at Greta Bridge, Yorkshire, England, the grades among their Vigiles, or soldierly firemen, is given, according to Kellermens's statement, as they existed about the beginning of the fifth century. They were: 1. Miles—the common soldier or private. 2. Codicillarius Tribuni—perhaps quartermaster's sergeant, orderly room clerk, or secretary to the Tribune. 3. Secutor Tribuni—attendant on the Tribune—an orderly. 4. Beneficiarius Tribuni—one exempted from ordinary duties, or designed for promotion by favor of the Tribune. 5. Tesserarius Centuriores—he who receives and distributes the watchword from the Centurion. 6. Optio Centurionis—a lieutenant or assistant of the Centurion. 7. Vexillarius—a standard bearer or ensign. 8. Optio Balnearius—deputy keeper of the baths. 9. Beneficiarius Subpraefecti—exempted by favor of the sub-prefect."

There are also mentioned, beside the medici or doctors, the Centurion, the Tribune, the Sub-prefect and the Prefect, having somewhat the relative position but not the duties of Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. The number of men in a cohort is given at 555 foot soldiers and 66 horsemen, and the cohort is said to have been divided into three maniples, while the legion had about 6,000 men. Much of this data is founded on the marble muster rolls of an entire cohort unearthed in 1820. The organization of the Roman legion usually presented in the text books is that of Caesar's time.

In response to the advertisement of the Bureau of Steam Engineering asking proposal for furnishing a 75-ton floating derrick for service at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, bids were received at the Navy Department on Monday, June 22, as follows: Pusey and Jones, Wilmington, Del., \$60,680; Jacob A. Cole, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$74,440; Harlan and Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del., \$92,000; and John A. Dialogue, Camden, N. J., \$63,380. Three firms, the West Point Iron Works, the Continental Iron Works, and Howden, Robinson and Co., contemplated bidding, but in view of the Department's refusal to accept the recommendation of the Advisory Board and its inspectors concerning the *Dolphin*, withheld their proposals, informing the Bureau that they did not feel safe in expending time and money upon work for the Government, when it was subject to rejection even after the Government's own inspectors had reported favorably upon the work and material. The contract will be awarded to the Pusey and Jones Co., the lowest bidders. The derrick is to be constructed entirely of steel, the hull to be made of straight plates, all the cross sections being rectangles. The tower will be composed of I beams in two lengths and seventy-two feet high. The boom to be formed of plate and angle steel. The kingpost to be of steel and cylindrical.

THE 2d Comptroller in the case of Capt. Kline, 18th Infantry, decides that "an officer who is absent on leave to delay must be regarded as absent on leave of absence, and no distinction can be made between such a leave of absence and the ordinary leave. Aside from leave on account of sickness or wounds, the law recognizes but one kind of leave of absence, and the law provides a measure of compensation to be paid to an officer when absent on such leave. It is clear, therefore, that neither the War Department nor any officers of the Army can, by means of an order or otherwise, create a leave of absence of a different kind, which will entitle the officer who enjoys the leave to any greater compensation than that which is allowed to him when absent on ordinary leave."

THE Secretary of War on Friday, directed Light Batteries C, 3d U. S. Artillery, (Warner's) and F, 5th U. S. Artillery, (Randolph's) to report on Monday next, June 29, at Fairmount Park to be present at the National Soldiers' Encampment and remain there until July 6. The Secretary has also ordered General R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., Captain William Mills, 2d U. S. Inf., and Lieuts. C. Chase, W. E. Birkhimer and C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, to be present at the encampment in an official capacity. The prospects now are that the occasion will be a highly interesting one and that the co-operation of the military authorities, National and State, will be liberal and energetic.

THE Davenport *Democrat*, referring to the new targets now under construction at the Rock Island Arsenal, says: "These targets are made of steel, and as near the form of the average sized man as can be outlined with steel. They are made in three positions—upright at a front, then in the position of firing with arms raised as if holding a musket, and then kneeling. Colonel D. W. Flagler himself invented the machine that works the steel to the proper shape. The steel frame is covered with cloth in such a manner that at a distance the resemblance to a man is marked—and what is important; it can be told just in what part the 'man' is hit—arm, leg, breast, stomach, neck, shoulder, or head. Four hundred of these steel targets are being made—requiring the use of 108,000 pounds of steel."

AN electric front sight for firearms has been invented, to enable a sportsman to fire straight in the twilight and the gray of the morning. It is a small incandescent or glow lamp covered with a metal shield, through a hole in which the light shines toward the shooter and serves as a "bead." The light is furnished by a small electric battery in the stock. A company has been formed in New York for the purpose of introducing a system of firing small arms by electricity, and if they succeed in their purpose this new invention will have a better chance of success.

WE congratulate the good people of Philadelphia upon the selection of General W. H. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Penn., for Pension Agent at that city. General Davis served with distinction in Mexico, as well as in our last war, and is a member of the Aztec Club. He is a gentleman of high character, as well as ability, and he has that generous and kindly nature which well adapts him to deal with old soldiers. There is no man, in or out of the Army, who knows General Davis who will not congratulate the Government upon his appointment, and those who know him and honor him are legion.

THE New York evening papers of Friday say: "The Brooklyn police telephoned to headquarters to-day asking that the friends of Chief Engineer D. B. Wharton, of the steamer *Dolphin*, be informed of the fact that he is in the Marine Hospital with a broken leg. He fell this morning in the engine room of the steamer, which is lying in the Erie basin." Does this refer to Chief Engineer B. B. Wharton, U. S. N., on duty "inspecting the machinery of the new cruisers?"

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR has reported to the War Department that he has 16 companies (10 cavalry, 6 infantry) at Fort Reno, the last company arriving June 26. General Augur apprehends no immediate outbreak of the Cheyennes, who have been informed of the proposed appointment of a commission to investigate their troubles, and have expressed a willingness to await results.

WE learn that the military authorities of one of the States have ordered five hundred Spencer magazine sporting arms, to be used with buckshot against mobs. As this gun can fire twenty buckshot each second, it will be a most effective weapon for the purpose intended.

"THE General Warren Monument Association" has issued a circular letter asking subscriptions for the object it has in view, which is to "erect a stately monument at Cold Spring to the patriot, soldier, and hero, Major-Gen. G. K. Warren."

THE Ordnance Department of the Army has advertised for proposals for manufacturing one 10 inch metal gun carriage to be delivered by Sept. 15. The bids are to be submitted July 3, 1885.

"WITH reference to the distance at which ships could lay off and bombard a town," says the *Engineer*, "it may be interesting to know that the range of a 10-in. breech-loading gun with a 400-lb. projectile is about 13,000 yards (about 8 miles), so that it will be seen that there are very few instances in which the batteries are at present so far out that they could prevent a fleet of ironclads from laying smugly off and landing shell after shell into the heart of the town."

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle*, referring to the recent loss, by drowning, of Gunner Edwin A. McDonald, U. S. Navy, says: "On the evening of June 15 he went down the wharf, and untiring the plunger *Commodore Jeffers*, boarded and went to the magazine wharf. On arriving there he placed 250 pounds of additional ballast in his boat, intending to cross the straits to Vallejo Junction, to spend the evening. A brisk breeze was blowing at the time, the tide was at an ebb, and the water in the middle of the straits was very rough. Soon the boat entered the billows in mid stream, was seen to plunge, and all at once filled with water, sank, and was seen no more. The unfortunate gunner, its only occupant, unable to bathe with the waves, followed it to the bottom. Mr. McDonald has ever been a faithful officer, and has made warm friends wherever stationed. In Vallejo and on Mare Island he has been known for many years. A family, a wife and son and two daughters are left to mourn his loss, and in their sad bereavement they have the sincere sympathy of all. Gunner McDonald was a native of New York, from which State he was appointed in the Navy July 20, 1861.

THE Hon. S. Ledyard Phelps, U. S. Minister to Peru, who died at Lima, June 24, entered the Navy as midshipman, Oct. 19, 1841, and served in the Mexican War in the gunboat *Bonita*. He took part in all the naval engagements in the Gulf of Mexico, being present at the capture of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tuxpan, Alvarado, Laguna de Terminas, and both captures of Tabasco. In 1850, he joined the Naval Astronomical Expedition in Chili. He was a lieutenant on the steam frigate *Susquehanna* during the trip when she accompanied the *Nagara* in the attempt to lay the first Atlantic cable, and in the same vessel went to the Gulf of Mexico to look after Walker. He returned from a cruise in the Pacific in 1861, and took charge of the unfinished work of the astronomical expedition to Chili. July 16, 1862, he attained the grade of lieutenant commander, was subsequently ordered to Washington, where he served with the Engineer Department of the Army, and had in charge the preparation for throwing troops across the Potomac when the Government forces took possession of Arlington Heights and Alexandria. He served with gallantry under Admirals Rodgers and Foote, resigning Oct. 29, 1864.

THE remains of M. Furman Hunt, who died recently in Liverpool, England, of pneumonia, arrived in New York, June 20, and the funeral services took place on Tuesday at Brooklyn. Mr. Hunt was a son of the late Commander William Edgar Hunt, U. S. N., who it may be remembered was lost in the sloop-of-war *Levant*, September 18, 1860. He was widely known in New York and Brooklyn society, and a gentleman of winning disposition and many accomplishments. He had for some time been in delicate health, which fact his cheerful courage had concealed from his many friends, and his sudden death will be deeply felt in a large circle.

A CIRCULAR from the Adjutant-General's office, June 23, signed by Mr. R. P. Thian, Chief Clerk, says: "The Adjutant-General has learned with much regret of the death, on the 23d instant, of Mr. Henry A. Gross, of this office, and directs, as a mark of respect to the memory of an old and faithful clerk, the selection of a deputation to attend the funeral on Friday, the 26th instant, at 3:30 p. m., and represent the Volunteer Enlisted Pension Branch, in which, for many years, Mr. Gross has served with great fidelity and conscientiousness."

WILLIAM S. POPHAM, who died at Scarsdale, N. Y., June 18, was a son of Major Popham, who served on Washington's staff during the Revolutionary War, and himself a veteran of the War of 1812. His father succeeded Washington as the president of the Society of the Cincinnati, and he himself was vice president of the society for many years before and at the time of his death.

THE Hon. Richard T. Merrick, a distinguished lawyer of national reputation, died at Washington D. C., June 23, of congestion of the brain. During the Mexican War, while but a boy, he raised a company for service, was appointed Captain, 3d U. S. Dragoons, Feb. 16, 1847, and returned to civil life July 31, 1848.

MRS. MAURY, widow of William Lewis Maury, formerly lieutenant, U. S. N., died in New York City, June 16, in her fifty-third year. The remains were conveyed for interment to the family burying ground at Shepherd's Hill, Caroline County, Va.

Mrs. Woon, widow of Surgeon-General William Maxwell Wood, U. S. Navy, died June 22, in the 56th year of her age. The funeral services took place on Wednesday, from her late residence, Rosewood Glen, Baltimore County, Md.

GEORGE W. ROGERS, who died recently at Dexter City, Mo., entered the Navy October 1, 1862, as acting ensign, rose to acting volunteer lieutenant, and was honorably discharged December 15, 1863.

THE DOLPHIN.

So many misstatements have been made concerning the *Dolphin* and the other new vessels provided for by Congress, that we have thought it well to present the various steps taken to add new vessels to the Navy, giving these in their sequence and chronological order, as follows:

June 1, 1881.—William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, appointed the following officers of the Navy as an Advisory Board of fifteen, viz.: Rear Admiral John Rodgers; Commodore Wm. G. Temple; Captains P. C. Johnson and K. R. Breese; Commanders H. L. Howison, R. D. Evans and A. S. Crowninshield; Lieutenants M. R. S. Mackenzie and Edward W. Very; Chief Engineers B. F. Isherwood and C. H. Loring; Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Manning and Naval Constructors John Lenthall, Theo. D. Wilson and Philip Hichborn. The report of this Advisory Board was submitted to Congress in the succeeding annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, and carefully considered by the Naval Committee.

March, 1882.—The House Naval Committee reported to Congress setting forth the condition of our Navy, and recommending the building of six large cruisers, one ram, and eight torpedo boats.

August 5, 1882.—The President signed the bill passed by Congress, providing for the building of one each of the two larger classes of cruisers recommended by the Advisory Board of fifteen, under the direction of a new Advisory Board of five officers of the Navy and two civilian experts. To this new board was committed full control of the adoption of plans, and approval of the work done in accordance with them, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. This act provides, among other things, that these vessels shall have "the highest attainable speed," but does not name the speed required.

November, 1882.—The Secretary of the Navy appointed the following as the Advisory Board: R. W. Shufeldt, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.; J. A. Howell, Captain, U. S. N.; E. W. Very, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy; Alex. Henderson, Chief Engr., U. S. N.; F. L. Fernald, Naval Constr. U. S. N.; Henry Steers, Naval Architect; Miers Coryell, Naval Architect. Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., was subsequently substituted for Admiral Shufeldt. Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Barber for Lieut. Very, and Samuel Archibald for Miers Coryell. Asst. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles was secretary of the Board.

March 3, 1883.—The President approved an Act of Congress providing for the construction of the smaller of the two cruisers authorized by the Act of 1882, and in addition two cruisers, of about 3,000 tons displacement, and one despatch boat. Under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the Advisory Board prepared general plans and designs for each vessel, and submitted them to prominent ship-builders for suggestions. Upon the approval of these designs by the Department, the details were prepared in the appropriate bureaus, subject to the examination and approval of the Advisory Board.

May 2, 1883.—The Secretary advertised for proposals for building these vessels and from John Roach was accepted a bid of \$2,440,000, or \$315,000 less than that of the next lowest bidder, and \$74,000 less than the Board's estimate of their cost. This contract was subject to the provision of the Act of August 5, 1882, that none of the vessels should be "contracted for or commenced until full and complete detail drawings, and specifications thereof, in all its parts including the hull, engines, and boilers shall have been provided or adopted by the Navy Department, and shall have been approved in writing by said (Advisory) Board, or by a majority of the members thereof, and by the Secretary of the Navy." It was further provided that the plans should not be altered without the written approval of a majority of the Board and of the Secretary.

March 17, 1885.—The Naval Advisory Board recommended that the *Dolphin* be accepted.

April 7, 1885.—Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, appointed Geo. E. Belknap, Commodore, U. S. N.; R. D. Evans, Commander, U. S. N., and Herman Winter, Constructing Engr., "to examine and report upon the despatch boat *Dolphin*." June 17, 1885, this Board made a detailed report condemning the *Dolphin*.

The following officers have been ordered to special duty from time to time in connection with the new vessels:

P. A. Engr. C. R. Roelker and Asst. Engr. H. P. Norton.

Inspectors of Material.—Asst. Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, Lieut. F. J. Drake, Lieut. F. P. Gilmore, P. A. Engr. E. A. Magee, Lieut. G. A. Bicknell, Asst. Engrs. Leo. D. Miner and B. C. Bryan, and Ensign W. S. Benson.

Inspectors of Machinery.—Chief Engineers B. B. H. Wharton, I. R. McNary, A. W. Morley, S. L. P. Ayres and B. F. Wood, Asst. Engrs. Ira N. Hollis and W. F. Worthington.

Inspectors of Hulls.—Naval Constructors G. R. Boush, Asst. Naval Constructors J. F. Hanscom and J. B. Hoover.

Chief Engineer A. W. Morley was the inspector of the *Dolphin's* machinery, and Assistant Constructor J. F. Hanscom inspector of her hull.

In the report of the Belknap Board upon the *Dolphin*, which we last week published, reference is made to an Appendix, I, containing more specific criticism upon the workmanship and design of the vessels. The appendix contains the following specifications of defects, some of which have, as the report of the Board shows, been since remedied:

Steering apparatus bad in design and defective in execution.

Stanchions to support three beams in after transom wanting and two reverse frames stopped short. Angle iron truss to support mizzenmast on port side too light and defective.

Freeing ports amidships defective. Iron work not always cemented and the painting of it slighted, as shown by rust.

Planking of the main deck not of the best quality, timber hatch-coamings too wide for good work and tightness, and decks leaky. Most of coamings and hatches below spar deck, fore and aft in no way conform to specification as to good work.

Planking of berth deck of inferior quality and so badly calked that it would leak like a sieve: two threads of oakum in the seams, instead of the three threads called for. Some seams in cabin uncalked, and none of the seams in cabin and wardroom painted as required by specifications. Grave defects apparent in fastening of deck so that it can never be calked in a proper manner. Butt plates required under each butt of deck and planking wanting altogether.

Hold floors not conformed to specifications, arrangements for entering the bilges being insufficient wanting: Watertight doors to deck house, bottle racks in dispensary, shelving for galley room and storerooms, tinning and gratings in bread room.

Painting bad, gilding called for lacking and tiling for cabin bath room and water closet. Joining bad and bureaus fitted against bulkheads which serve as backs for them.

Space for rats left above wooden ceiling of sail room.

Bottom boards of hammock nettings about three inches below scuppers, so that they cannot be drained and bottoms not cemented. Work on wooden moldings of nettings bad; ditto watertight covers on inner side of house, pipes and supports to shaft alley and engine room floors.

Sheathing of chart house deck inferior in material and workmanship.

Insufficient room about the chart table. Armory badly located and cramped for room. A better location might have been selected for electric lighting apparatus. The berth deck should have been furnished with waterways and scuppers and the clamps to the watertight doors fitted with stops. Carriage of the boats is bad.

The bow of the ship is too weak to resist heavy seas and should be strengthened.

The large house over the cabin companion-way is a needless incumbrance adding useless weight and taking up needed room and interfering with the range of sight.

No provision is made for firing directly ahead with the six inch rifle.

The pin rails have not been bored for belaying pins and the awning stanchions are not galvanized. The bolting of the engine bed plate is not sufficiently solid, leaving to the wood alone the strain imposed by the working of the engines.

Attention is now directed to the criticism upon the *Dolphin* by Chief Engineer Isherwood at the time the plans for her construction were under consideration, made to Senator Hale, the acting chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in February, 1884. Mr. Isherwood said:

The *Dolphin* is not available for any military use, being merely a steam yacht designed apparently only for the use of an Admiral commanding a squadron, her elegant and spacious accommodations and high speed rendering her convenient for such purpose. To speak of arming such a sheet-iron vessel, with her machinery all exposed, or of expecting any military service from her, is utterly absurd, though such statements may disguise her character. This type of vessel was proposed to the first Advisory Board, of which the writer was a member, and the proposition was voted down almost unanimously, as appears in the unpublished minutes of the proceedings of that Board. No vessel should be built for the Navy unless she be for her dimensions an efficient vessel for war purposes, and vessels of all dimensions can be so built.

The designs of the *Dolphin* are claimed by the present or second Advisory Board. The machinery is simply that of most coasting screw steamers, and is probably a duplicate, or nearly so, of machinery built by the contractor, Mr. John Roach, for such a vessel. It will unquestionably function well, and is admirably adapted for coasting steamers, but is entirely out of place in any vessels intended for war service unless they be armored. The entire designs of the hull and machinery are understood to be made at the contractor's works, only the general idea being given by the Board, the real designs or working drawings being afterwards made by the contractor from time to time as the work progressed.

IN DEFENCE OF THE DOLPHIN.

Mr. WM. F. CHANDLER, late Secretary of the Navy, publishes in the *Concord, N. H., Monitor* a communication concerning Secretary Whitney and the *Dolphin*, in the course of which he says, concerning the vessel itself:

It is as clear as the sun at noonday that Mr. Roach is responsible only for good workmanship. The law of August 5, 1882, authorizing certain ships and creating the Naval Advisory Board, provided that neither of the vessels should be "contracted for or commenced until full and complete detail drawings and specifications thereof in all its parts, including the hull, engines, and boilers, shall have been provided or adopted by the Navy Department, and shall have been approved in writing, by said Board, or by a majority of the members thereof, and by the Secretary of the Navy."

This provision of law was complied with, and Mr. Roach bid upon the designs of the Navy Department, and, justly and properly, was compelled to guarantee only good workmanship. He guaranteed neither speed, horse-power, nor anything else, except that the materials should be "first-class and of the very best quality," and well and faithfully put together, according to the plans and specifications of the Department and under the inspection and supervision of the Naval Advisory Board.

There is no "looseness of the contract" nor "absence of effective stipulations," as Mr. Whitney asserts, but all the provisions are to be found necessary to carry out the fundamental idea upon which the contract was based, namely, good work on Mr. Roach's part applied to the Department's designs. If, therefore, the contractor has built the ships according to the specifications of the contract, he has fulfilled his engagements.

Mr. Whitney says that, although the evidence is meagre, his Board are of the opinion that the *Dolphin* has not the "requisite stiffness." The Board based their opinion on the "very perceptible" vibration of the vessel on her trial trips, the springing of the floors of the engine-room, and the heating of the after crank-pin. These are absolutely all the facts

given by the Board to justify their charge of structural weakness!

The first law authorizing new ships was that of August 5, 1882, and it prescribed that they should have "the highest attainable speed." The second law, that of March 3, 1883, authorized the despatch boat as recommended by the Advisory Board. The Department and the Board desired, hoped for, and estimated fifteen knots sea speed, and will probably get it. But it was no fundamental condition of law that it should be reached. If it has not been attained, no one should be assailed or destroyed therefor. High speed requires great displacement, unless almost the whole available space in the ship is given up to machinery and boilers. This was not intended in the *Dolphin*, which is to be a small cruising ship, and as such combines other qualities besides speed.

The *Dolphin* was intended to be as lightly built as possible consistently with prudence, in order to obtain the highest attainable speed for a cruiser of only 1,500 tons displacement. She was not meant to be put to that speed as a naval vessel except in emergencies, nor to reach it without "perceptible vibration." It is possible that she may require additional strengthening, but it will take more evidence than the meagre quantity contained in the report of Commodore Belknap to show it.

The character of the Naval Advisory Board, which designed and supervised the construction of the *Dolphin* and the other new steel ships of the Navy should count for something against the attacks of Mr. Whitney and Commodore Belknap. Rear Admiral Shufeldt, the first president; Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, the second, and the other eminent and capable naval officers on the Board are not to be thus summarily disposed of. Mr. Henry Steers, one of the civilian members of the Board, and renowned designer and builder of ships, gave special attention to the *Dolphin*. He designed a light, fleet vessel, and did not expect she would make her highest attainable speed without "perceptible vibration."

It was never contemplated by any human being that the *Dolphin*, immediately on her completion, should be subjected to extreme speed tests of her machinery. It is most unwise and injurious to press to the top of their speed at once after their completion and the beginning of their operation new marine engines, which will last, if well used, from thirty to fifty years. The intentions of the Navy Department and Advisory Board on this point were clear, and carefully expressed.

I Upon the completion of the *Dolphin* she was to be tested upon a trial trip, and if the hull and fittings were found to be strong and well built, and in strict conformity with the contract, drawings, and specifications, and the horse power, if below 2,300, found not to be so by reason of defective workmanship or materials, she was to be preliminarily accepted, and all payments made except \$8,000.

II. If within four months the engines should be found to be defective, either in workmanship or materials, or from any other cause than wear and tear, the contractor agreed that he would at his own expense repair them to the entire satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

III. At the end of three months after the preliminary acceptance, a final trial is to take place, and if no weakness or defect in the hull, due either to bad workmanship or materials, shall appear, then the vessel is to be finally accepted, and the \$8,000 reservation paid.

Is there here any "looseness of contract," or "absence of effective stipulations?" For four months the contractor guarantees to make good any defects which may be developed in the machinery; at the end of three months there is to be a final trial "under conditions prescribed by the Naval Advisory Board, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy," and all weakness or defects in the hull are to be made good; and for both these agreements the contractor and his sureties stand bound, and the Government retains a deposit of \$8,000.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

In an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for June on the fish torpedo, Hobart Pasha maintains that the power of the torpedo as a weapon of offence as well as of defence is enormously exaggerated. He considers that the perfected Whitehead or Swartzkoff torpedo is the only weapon for actual service at sea; but his opinion is, that for attack they are of very doubtful efficacy. "I hear it said that during a naval engagement torpedoes can be utilized to a very great extent. In this I am inclined to agree. If torpedoes can accompany squadrons and act independently, either against disabled ships, or even against ships which might be approached unperceived, there can be no doubt that they would play an important part in a naval engagement. But the difficulty seems to be their remaining constantly at sea with a fleet. The French already are drilling their torpedo boats to accompany a seagoing squadron; but I have a suspicion that, for different reasons, these boats are constantly obliged to return to port. It must be remembered that a torpedo boat is built of the lightest material, and is of the finest workmanship. Very little would therefore tend to put her out of order. I have seen a torpedo boat before a gale, in a gale, and after a gale, at sea, and although I should be sorry to discourage those who have put faith in her capacity as a sea boat, still I must say that in the last state the boat presented a very dilapidated appearance." It is admitted that torpedo boats could be sent from blockading squadrons into an enemy's ports, and if the enemy's ships were unprepared could do a vast amount of injury; but further than this Hobart Pasha is at a loss to perceive how they can be utilized. "A merchant vessel need not fear the torpedo cruiser, because, if the vessel carrying the boats which launch that nasty weapon can get near enough for them to use it, she will be near enough to go alongside, for the capture of valuable property is of more importance than its destruction. In addition, it is to be observed that it would be useless to send out torpedo boats alone to look for prizes; and suppose even that they did get them, what would they do after? Taking into consideration all the experiences that I have narrated in this paper, I think that I am justified in saying that fish torpedo warfare is, to a great extent, a bugbear; and, though not to be entirely despised, may be designated as the naval scare of the day."

The introduction of the torpedo, says *Engineering*, while giving us a powerful weapon, both for offensive and defensive purposes, has only tended to in-

crease the value of the gun, and develop its power. The following trial of torpedoes against the hull of the *Resistance* is looked forward to with interest: Coal bunkers are to be fitted from the lower to the upper deck, and these will be filled with coal, while the boilers and engines are to remain on board so that the effect of the concussion on the machinery may be observed. When the ship is ready she is to be taken to a suitable place, and a torpedo will be exploded under her bottom, which will operate—(1) upon 4½ inches of armor plate; (2) 18 inches of oak; (3) the ship proper, which is from ½ to one inch in thickness; and (4) an internal plating of steel ½ of an inch in thickness. The French Minister of Marine, has announced that he is in favor of retaining large ironclads and torpedo boats as an element of warfare. He has expressed the opinion that the construction of the former must be continued, while a large number of torpedo boats should also be built.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Washington Sunday Herald, June 21, publishes an interview with "a member of the Government who will have more or less to do with carrying out the President's views" upon Central American affairs. That paper says the personage interviewed is of the highest official rank, and too good a diplomatist to say anything that ought not to be told. His remarks, in part, were as follows:

"Admiral Jouett's last despatches indicate that there will be trouble in Central America very soon unless something is done to prevent it. The matter has not come before the Executive for consideration because there has been no occasion for it. But I can say this much: The principle enunciated by the President in his instructions to the Secretary of the Navy touching the occupation of Aspinwall and Panama will be strictly adhered to. The United States will not permit irresponsible persons in any country to endanger the lives and property of our own citizens by revolutionary organizations against the local governments. To put down Prestan we made a great departure from the usages of the country in respect to our diplomatic relations with other nations. If a similar condition occurs again the same authority will be used.

"It may as well be known now that while there is no annexation scheme intended, nor has any system of permanent garrisons in the troubled States been considered, whatever the emergency demands will be done. Beyond that I do not wish to say, for it would be the merest speculation. The American nation must maintain the dignity of its position. That is true democratic doctrine. The only thing I wish to state positively touching the policy of the Government in regard to its foreign relations is this: It proposes to exercise a proper influence in the affairs of other States, wherever that influence is required, that should be commensurate with our position among the nations. Circumstances will develop our foreign policy. It will be regulated by the necessities of the event, and will be guided and directed upon the highest humanitarian principles and in accordance with the needs of Anglo-Saxon civilization. This is all that needs to be said."

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS ON THE Isthmus.

We have received from Lieut. Samuel W. Very, U. S. N., a letter dated U. S. S. Tennessee, Colon, Aspinwall, U. S. C., May 26, 1885, giving a list of the photographic views taken by him at Colon and in Cartagena, in regard to which he has had many inquiries. They are classified as scenes D, 75 to D, 119, and are as follows:

Nos. 36 to 43, inclusive, panoramic view of Colon ten days after the fire. I think Nos. 36, 37, 40 and 41 are the left hand portion, and Nos. 38, 39, 42 and 43 the right hand portion. In each case the view is complete in two sheets, as, for instance, No. 36 or No. 37, with No. 38 or No. 39, makes the complete picture. In the same way, No. 40 or No. 41 is to be mated with either 42 or 43. These last four are 8 in. x 10 in.; the others and those which follow 5 in. x 8 in.

Nos. 44 and 45. Preparations on board the U. S. S. Tennessee to land the forces.

Nos. 46, 47, 48, 50, and 51 are different instantaneous views of the boats landing sailors, marines, guns, ammunition and stores from the Tennessee.

Nos. 52 and 53. Armored car in Colon.

Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57. The Garrison at Matochin.

52. Fort on Manzanillo Point, Cartagena Bay.

53. Boca Chica Village.

54. Fort San Fernando.

52. View of part of the Second Battalion, looking N. W., towards quarters and battery.

53. View of part of the Second Battalion, looking S. W., towards battery on the right.

75. Fort San Fernando, looking W. by S.

76. Boca Chica Village, looking N. N. W.

52. Boca Chica Village, looking N. W.

54, 55. The U. S. S. Powhatan.

56, 57, 58, 59. Panoramic view from Boca del Puerto, Cartagena, in four parts.

50. La Popa and San Felipe from tower of Cathedral.

59. Cartagena, looking south, from tower of Cathedral.

Church of San Juan de Dios in foreground.

52, 53. S. W. bastion (Santo Domingo) where so many of the insurgents were killed on the night of May 6, 1885. View taken from La Cruz, where the insurgents entered the town.

54. Soldiers of the Santa Marta Regiment sitting by a Garita, or sentry-box, in La Cruz.

55, 56. Soldiers in the S. W. bastion. As soon as they learned that I intended to photograph them they seized their arms and took position as though repelling the enemy.

57, 58. The marble pulpit in the Cathedral.

59, 60. Calle de Cañete. One of the streets of Cartagena.

101. View looking S. E., toward La Popa, from the tower of the American Consulate.

102, 103. The Bishop and his Secretary sitting at a table on which are some of the shot and shell which entered the room during the siege of Cartagena.

104. General Reyes and Colonel Manjarres.

105, 107. La Boca del Puerto.

108. Group at one of the first market boats arriving after the siege was raised.

109, 110. Group of natives at Boca Chica Village.

112. Huts and palm trees, looking S. E., toward the Tennessee, anchored in the Boca Chica.

113. Group of women and children.

114. Hut, palm trees, donkey, and a number of the natives.

115. Admiral Jouett and officers, and Superintendent Burt, with special car at Paraiso.

116. Same from another point of view.

117, 119. Caribean women who, with their little ones strapped on their backs, accompanied their husbands in all the fights.

Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 72, 73, 91, 95, 96, 101, 112, and 114 are 8 in. by 10 in., the others 5 in. by 8 in.

We learn that the photographs are to be had of

Hatton, Photographer, 419 and 421 Broadway, N. Y., at a charge of 20 cents for the 5 in. by 8 in., or 30 cts.

mounted, and 30 cts. for the 8 in. by 10 in., or 40 cts.

mounted.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSPECTION OF THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

THROUGH unnecessary delay in transmitting the authority for transportation, the 12th regiment was prevented from going to Governor's Island for inspection as was intended, and being thus compelled to select the handiest and most suitable spot available in the street, the ceremony was deprived of all its effect. Neither did the regiment have a fair opportunity to show to its best advantage, nor could the Inspector form a correct estimate of its status and capacity, tactically, practically and soldierly. The command marched down to 34th street and Park avenue and here formed under the broiling sun which almost transformed New York into one huge crematory on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 16. The Inspector-General at once comprehended the situation and dispensing with the formalities of a review as well as with a strict tactical formation, formed the companies so as to give them all the shade available, and company after company as soon as mustered marched home. The affair being short our story must necessarily also be short. The most prominent feature of the inspection was the marvellous numerical increase of the organization during the past two years. From a third rate regiment with 8 weak companies it has been raised to an aggregate strength of 607 and a full complement of 10 companies, officered by gentlemen of superior intelligence and good social standing. The vacancies in the field have all been filled in a highly satisfactory manner and the organization today stands full of vitality with every prospect of further increase. Under these circumstances it is only natural that the ranks are to an unusual extent filled with fresh material, a fact which not only appeared from the muster rolls, but also from the excess of badly adjusted accoutrements, loose fitting clothes, defective manual, lack of set up, etc., etc. The material of the rank and file, however, is of a very intelligent class, and with proper training could soon be moulded into good soldiers with diligent work. This is what the regiment wants, and having attained a numerical status which places it on a par with some of the best organizations, the thorough instruction of the men is the next important thing to be taken in hand. The inspection being devoid of manoeuvres of any kind, it being in the language of the inspector little beyond a "counting of noses," we cannot give a lengthy description of it. To make short work of it, was, in consideration of the fearful heat and the unsuitable locality, a very sensible proceeding on the part of the inspector general, who was assisted in his work by Col. Thos. H. McGrath. The strength of the regiment is as follows:

	Present.					Officers	Enl. Men.	Total.	Aggregate.
	Officers	Sergeants	Corporals	Musicians	Privates				
Field, Staff, N. C. S.	6	10	—	—	—	16	4	1	52
Company A.....	3	5	3	—	—	—	19	19	58
Company B.....	3	3	3	—	—	—	8	8	46
Company C.....	—	—	—	—	27	33	—	—	58
Company D.....	2	6	2	—	32	34	—	—	42
Company E.....	3	4	4	2	62	74	—	—	94
Company F.....	3	4	5	2	26	39	—	—	62
Company G.....	2	6	5	2	47	61	18	18	79
Company H.....	3	4	5	2	35	49	14	14	63
Company I.....	2	4	5	2	35	48	—	—	58
Company K.....	1	3	1	2	9	16	1	13	14
Total.....	26	49	33	20	325	453	5149	154,607	

Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd was in command.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

(Conclusion of the 23d Regiment.)

WHILE it cannot be denied that the 23d had a fair camp all through, the wind up did not justify the expectations founded upon appearances at the beginning, nor was the percentage present up to the standard and reputation of a first-class regiment. They were, however, under the disadvantage of continuous extremely hot weather, which rendered duty very difficult, and that, nevertheless, no relaxation in the original programme of work was indulged in speaks well for the pluck and spirit of those who were present. The police of the camp and the health of the command was excellent at all times. In palliation of many shortcomings, it should be considered that the 23d being the first regiment in camp, the disadvantages resulting from numerous imperfections incident to the establishment of a new military post or camp fell to its share. It may be a great honor to open the camp, as claimed by the 23d, but the honor has its decided disadvantages. In ceremonies the regiment made decided progress, the dress parades especially being very impressive and handsome. They did good skirmish work, but in individual practice at the butts, in battalion drill, and in guard duty, courtesies, etc., the progress, if any at all, was very insignificant. The lack of competent and efficient instruction of sentries became more and more plain as the end of the camp drew near. The habit of standing on post at order arms at once made a decided impression that discipline must be lax, and we doubt very much that when the practice was sanctioned at Army Headquarters, it was intended to apply to the latitude and climate of New York. Sentries remained conspicuously inefficient and ignorant of their duties on post, and when it is considered that during the last night at the camp not a single one of the sentries of two reliefs visited acted correctly in challenging and receiving grand rounds, then it is beyond all question that something in the system of instruction was wrong. Looking closer at the matter, it will be found that the fault lay in the lack of experience of the younger officers who did duty as officers of the guard, and their failure to properly instruct, watch, and superintend the men on post. Considering further the success of the 2d Provisional Regiment last year, under direction of Col. Ward, we fail to see why he did not introduce a similar system in this camp. The inexperience of subalterns and a large portion

of the rank and file, non-commissioned officers as well as privates, was an open fact acknowledged by all, why then was not a special competent instructor of guard duty appointed, as was the custom in the 1st and 2d provisional regiments last year, and which was followed by such decided results? The failure to do so was one of the most serious mistakes of the camp. The prompt reduction to the ranks of a corporal for absence without leave in company with several privates would indicate a good system of discipline, but the desertion of several men (if true) reflects discredit on the *esprit de corps* of the regiment. We learn outside that the desertion is the result of temporizing with the men on the part of the company commander, and arrangements, agreements, and promises on his part outside of the conditions laid down on the enlistment blank. This shows that enlistments on any other basis than the strict letter of the law will always prove ineffective, that the practice of entering into any sort of compromise with the men is false, not in accordance with the system of government of State troops as it stands to-day, and should be discouraged.

We have not given drills and other duties in detail both for want of space and because such details are unsuitable for a report of this kind. The work as laid out covered the ground well, and while it was diligently carried out, yet the manner in which the instruction was attended to was defective and therefore the results were not commensurate with the amount of labor gone through. In other words the plan was good, but its execution fell short of the mark and the results are correspondingly meagre. We regret this fact because the first days promised a better ending. It shows further that in view of the short time at disposal for the instruction of an organization constant application, incessant watchfulness, and vigorous, competent instruction only, will be followed by success. Neglect on any of these points punishes itself and the time is too short to make up for the loss. The regiment did well enough in some respects, but hardly well enough for the 23d nor well enough for those who know it and who observed it closely. The camp in the morning of the last day was thoroughly policed, but some dirt accumulated between that time and the time of leaving. It is stated that the water tubs were left full of dirty water and the tents full of rubbish. We had no opportunity to observe these matters ourselves. The appearance of the regiment on leaving camp was very creditable and the reception of the incoming regiment was without flaw or fault. The regiment left at about 4 P. M. on Saturday, June 20, on the *Long Branch*, and on its arrival received one of the heartiest welcomes ever offered to a regiment in Brooklyn.

The strength of the 7th Regiment, exclusive of band and drum corps, which concludes its week's camp duty to-day, was up to Thursday as follows: June 20, 756; June 21, 758; June 22, 718; June 23, 685; June 24, 674.

For lack of time and space our report is held over until next week.

NEW YORK.

There was a large gathering at Oneonta, N. Y., on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a new State Armory, June 17. A special train of eight coaches bore from Albany Governor Hill and staff, Inspector General Briggs, Judge-Advocate General King, Surgeon-General Bryant, Paymaster-General Rich, Inspector of Rifle Practice General Robbins, beside the following aides: Col. Miles, Col. Cassidy, Col. S. J. Tilden, Jr., Col. Townsend, Col. Gillette, and Col. S. J. McEwen, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.; also Major General Joseph B. Carr, commander of the 3d division N. G., S. N. Y., and Cols. Lee Chamberlain, John Dow, D. M. Green, John A. McDonald, H. M. Alden, G. H. Gillis, E. L. Gaul, and Major Chas. H. Stott, Jr. Beside came Cos. C and D of Albany, companies A, B, and C of the Albany cadets, and Remington Guards of Mohawk. In his remarks on the occasion Gov. Hill said: "About the completion of this building there will be no trouble. Our honor is pledged to its keeping, and the honor of the State of New York is a sufficient pledge to give assurance that it will be done."

Colonel Bloomer has not quite recovered from his recent accident at Niagara Falls. He still exhibits some signs of lameness.

William H. Vought has been appointed commissary on the 8th Brigade staff vice Major William Lansing, resigned.

The resignation of Major Thos. Winson of the 7th Regt. has been accepted.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MASSACHUSETTS ENCAMPMENT.

NOTHING could have been more natural and suggestive of last June than the appearance of the 1st Brigade Camp. If any change was visible it was in the way of improvement. The command was stronger by over 100 men than last year, the number being: 1st regt., 634; 2d, 419; 6th, 581; Battery B, (Worcester) 89; Troop F, Cavalry, 101. Total, with staff and signal corps, 1884. The camp was even more faultlessly clear, and the grass short and trimly kept. I did not arrive until Wednesday evening and the first military exercise that I saw was the brigade guard mount next morning. The details as they were marched up presented a soldierly appearance with their neat uniform and leather leggings. The Asst. Adj't.-General omitted the command "front" after the Guard had been turned over. There was some unsteadiness of hands and feet and the position and carriage of the musket of the right file, rear rank, was very bad. The non-commissioned officers passed around the flanks instead of through the interval between platoons. The order arms was fair. At the command inspection of arms, several threw up their pieces, due probably to drilling them in executing the movement together by a command. The manual during inspection was fair in the front rank and the men very steady. At the close of the inspection two men were at carry. The manual of the rear rank was bad. Open boxes very irregular. Parade rest lifeless, one stuck turned the wrong way, men very steady. "Attention," no snap. Present, very fair. In wheeling by platoons the guide of the second was slow in crossing over. In the passage the rear rank, 1st platoon, was not well closed. The second was better, both wheels good, salutes good. Battalion drills were the next thing

in order. The 1st regiment (Col. Wellington) was commanded successively by Captains Braley, Fry, and Lovett, Colonel Wellington being present, supervising and instructing. It is a pity that there is not more opportunity afforded the line officers to learn the duties which they may at any moment be called upon to perform. The truth is that many colonels feel that they need all the time to make themselves thoroughly at home on the field, but this command has the good fortune to possess a colonel familiar with all of his duties, attentive to minute points, and in nothing is his care and knowledge more apparent than in the correct and prompt posting of guides and markers, in which few regiments equal this. The movements in close column were very accurate, and after marching some time in column of fours, upon forming line very little distance was lost, a thing which, apparently simple, is in a large regiment one of the severest tests of marching. In changing front on the 12th company there was a little hesitation on the part of the markers, while the 11th company got much too far from the point of rest.

I next watched the 6th, Col. Greene, who were just changing direction in column of companies. Almost all of the guides marked time in wheeling, instead of turning on the arc of a circle. Continuing the march, companies left wheel was very well done. In rectifying the alignment the dressing was slow, but on the whole their drill showed improvement over last year. The Worcester Light Battery B, Capt. Wellington, a cousin of the colonel of the 1st Regiment, showed remarkably well with the heavy deduction that must necessarily be made for the hired horses. In looks, gait, and fitness for the work required they were even below the poor average of such animals—long bodied, long legged, raw-boned, with small barrels and ungainly heads, they were suggestive of much street-car work on heavy grades, that had gradually elongated their frames in a sort of procrustean manner. But they were docile and well driven, and in knowledge, intelligence, and accuracy the officers and men are, on the whole, the best I have seen in the field batteries of the National Guard. In left front into line there was too much interval between the second and third section, but their wheels by platoon were excellent, and their countermarches at very close intervals right section forward were surprisingly well done with such slow and ungainly horses, the only flaw being that once the right section, by being too slow, compelled the second to wait while making the countermarch.

I then turned my attention to the cavalry troop, F. They had just dismounted to skirmish on foot, and it was an excellent chance to look over their horses in the hands of the horseholders. On the whole they were a surprisingly decent lot, a good proportion being active, neat, well-made animals, and there was a refreshing and unusual (in militia) absence of the big, lumbering brute from the dray or cart. In fact they much resembled the mounts one used to see in the South where the companies were composed of young countrymen owning their animals. The first deployment on the centre four was poor, the flanks not getting anything near their intervals. The rally by company was very good. Their firing was very fair; their marching in column of fours was extremely bad, hardly a semblance of preserving the sets of fours. The fours left was equally bad, and the about face wretched; but while these foot formations were so poor they skirmished with spirit, fired very well, and although somewhat slow in leading out mounted very creditably. In the mounted skirmishing there was some of the same failure to get intervals, and in commencing firing they did not observe the numbers. In mounted drill and marching they were surprisingly good under the disadvantages, many of their wheels and advances in line being quite faultless. Their seat was, however, for the most part bad, as it always is where the people are not generally riders, and no idea of scientific teaching prevails, and where there is no hunting field, as in England, from which to draw bold and easy horsemen entirely at home in the saddle.

THE SHAM FIGHT AND REVIEW.

In the afternoon was the sham fight, which becomes more and more popular every year. This year it proved even a greater drawing card than the Governor's review and parade, and this is a *raison d'être*; for a militia to be strongly supported must be popular. But apart from its popularity it has some real value. It affords excellent practice in skirmishing over rough, difficult and heavily wooded ground. It tests an officer's quickness of apprehension and control of his men, two immensely important things, and conducted by veterans who know the real thing, it has sufficient realism to save it from being ridiculous. In the hand of a man of the real intellectual force and breadth of General Wales, it has strategic features which give it interest to the military observer.

At the same time, owing to the confined and highly cultivated country around the camp, space is so restricted that situations utterly impossible in modern war are of constant occurrence, and the demand for sensational incidents tend each year to make it more and more a mere spectacle. This year the charge on the stone wall in the woods, which was really superbly dramatic, owing to increased cultivation had to be omitted. The main features were the same as last year. A reconnaissance by Gen. Wales in person, driving in the enemy's (the 2d Regiment's) videttes and developing their advanced line on a steep ridge at right angles to the road, about three-quarters of a mile from the camp. While the cavalry and one gun of Egan's Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, occupied their attention, the 1st Regiment advanced in column up the road, and forming line to the left entered the open field behind the ridge. This somewhat dangerous attempt in open view to flank a position was entirely permissible and even brilliant; for the left of the turning movement was rested on this steep bluff and the right was covered from a counter move by an impassable morass. The enemy, much inferior in strength, could only fall back to the cover of the woods, and for the reason above mentioned had to give up the stone wall without a struggle. The 1st laid down, opened a heavy fire, Egan went in on the right and fired with tremendous rapidity and apparent effect, for in a few minutes the 1st were able to advance, supported by the 6th as a second line.

At the stone wall the 1st were relieved by the 6th, who advanced in double column of fours from the centre through the first, which followed in line as support. Nos. 1 as skirmishers were thrown out, and found the enemy strongly holding the wooded creek that covered the camp. Here a flank movement of the 1st extended the line so as to sweep around the extreme flank of the camp, and the affair terminated after a severe cannonading of the position by Egan's Battery from a wooded hill on the extreme right, by a simultaneous advance of the 1st and 6th, the carrying of the bridges over the creek and the storming and capture of the camp. The flaws were a serious gap between the 1st and 6th in their extension to reach the flank, almost justified by the wooded ground, which concealed the fact, and by the enemy's inferiority and the refusal of the defenders of the camp, in their excitement, to yield at the proper time, which made the finale almost a burlesque; but with the understanding that the distances should be multiplied by 10 it was a rational, skilful, and intensely spirited affair. I would suggest, however, that the cavalry should have their share of the interesting and popular part of the programme. Their present share is a very thankless task. To picket a road a quarter of a mile from the scene, to skirmish on foot for a few minutes at the very opening and then to support a battery on a wooded hill almost out of sight till the thing ends cannot be called

exhilarating. As there is so much concession to show and popularity, why not do it boldly and give them a chance to make a dash upon the flank of some exposed and retreating command. There are still plenty of chances for the daring and vigilant leader, and it would not be a bit more open to criticism than four-fifths of the affair.

I remember at the Presidio of San Francisco the enthusiasm created by Sumner's magnificently drilled troop of the 1st Cavalry skirmishing Sioux fashion each man followed by his horse and then leaping to the saddle, and ending with a mounted charge. Such chances would soon produce improvement in drill and riding. Guard Mount Friday showed a marked improvement and was about the best I have ever seen at the camp. About 11:30 the Governor arrived escorted by Troop F and was received with a superb salute from Egan's Battery. At 2 P. M. the review took place. The line was formed as it always is in this Brigade with admirable promptness, less than eight minutes being consumed and the battalions were absolutely immovable during the inspection, only coming to order arms and place rest after being passed. The passage was quite up to the average of the command, in fact one of their best. The second regiment headed the column eight commands 16 files, one company in single rank. They furnished over 60 of their best men for guard. They looked and marched in the most soldierly style; alignments, 1st fairly good; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th good; 7th and 8th excellent, rear ranks generally well closed, not closed in the 3d, salutes good to excellent. The 1st came next with a splendid step almost up to the lately established tactical route alignments, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, excellent; 2, 4, 8, 11 good, salutes good, altogether one of the handsomest marches I have seen in the National Guard. The 6th broke badly during the last change of direction, and although they regained their alignments to a great extent it compelled some companies to shorten step and gave them bad distances. Their rear ranks were not well closed and some were improperly formed, having uncovered files in the wrong places. Egan's Battery was on the whole the smartest battery I have seen in an Army experience of 24 years. Men erect, handsome, faultlessly neat, excellent seats, horses groomed to perfection, showing in the fire of their eyes and elasticity and spirit of their gait the tiptop of condition. Every bit, boss, stud, stirrup, brass and buckle burnished and glistening in the fierce sunlight. Alignments, distances, salutes, perfect. Following them came the Worcester Battery, looking well; even in such company men clean and soldierly, although with too much lace, worsted trimming on their uniforms; guns, harness, clean and neat; alignments and distances excellent. The horses, of course, made a sorry showing alongside of the short-legged, heavy barreled, active animals of Battery B, which seemed almost the ideal of the quick draught horse. Cavalry well aligned and closed, and looking extremely well. The brigade dress parade was handsome; the men motionless. Attention was poor, owing to the Adjutant-General's voice not carrying, and the movement being necessarily successive; carry also bad for the same reason; present and carry good; manual excellent. I then witnessed the individual dress parade of the 1st. The attention and carry were poor from the same want of ability to hear the adjutant; the present good, and the carry fair. I was disappointed in the manual, due somewhat to the fact that Col. Wellington had used his voice up so in the sham fight the day before that his commands were hardly intelligible.

The sergeant's salutes were particularly good and the officers' line was beautiful, being the longest I ever saw—42 commissioned officers marching up. The dress parade of the 2d followed, and I watched it minutely, as I had not had a chance to see much of this fine regiment. The parade rest of the companies was 1, 2, 4, fair, 3 good, 5 very good, 6 good, 7 and 8 lifeless; attention, as it always is, ragged, especially toward the left command, not heard; carry same; present and carry good; manual first class; sharp, snappy, good time, good motions, hands well brought up to the shoulder and dropped with life. The improvement is most marked over last year, and Col. Bridges has made this one of the most solid, soldierly, and well-disciplined regiments in the National Guard.

An interesting ceremony took place, being the presentation by the Governor of the following prizes, all given by Col. Wellington, and all very rich and tasteful designs, to the following officers and men of his regiment: Lieut.-Col. Hodges, Major Jackson, Capt. Gardner, Lovett, and Topham, ex-Paymaster Howe, 1st Lieut. Atkins, 2d Lieut. White, Sergt. Pepperell and Pope, and Private C. W. Harrison, being prizes for proficiency in marksmanship. Gov. Robinson made one of those graceful, appropriate, and thoroughly natural addresses which have given him the reputation of one of the best orators for occasions in New England. The next day the brigade broke camp, and a street parade in Boston and a dress parade on the Common ended this most successful week. Its most novel feature was the presence of the regular battery, which cannot fail to be productive of much good directly. In the example and instruction, indirectly in the additional interest it created all along the line of march, and the substantial guarantee it afforded, that the War Department looked with the greatest interest and hopefulness upon the National Guard. The brigade is in very fine condition, ably organized, ably commanded, and thoroughly cared for. The only serious fault that can be found is in the matter of noise and disorder on Friday night. Col. Bridge's regiment was distinguished that night for an absolute soldierly silence and order, which, amid the surroundings, cannot be too highly praised. But, on the other hand, it is hard to be severe upon a tendency to boisterous fun and horseplay in Colonel Wellington's splendid regiment, largely due to the youth and spirit, which are not certainly undesirable qualities. Remembering the appearance of these twelve companies as they stood massed in the presence of the Governor, the very flower and embodiment of the best American manhood, I would not say worse but for the fact that in one instance this boisterousness degenerated into violent disobedience of orders and defiance of authority.

Some fault might be found with an apparent tendency to overwork the men, as manifested by the two dress parades followed by battalion dress parade. Would not one brigade dress parade be enough, as the battalion parades really show much better the qualities of the organizations, and the only advantage of the brigade ceremonies would be better attained by brigade drills, of which there were too few this year. When a brigade is fortunate enough to possess a commander of such rare tactical accomplishments as General Wales, they should have the utmost benefit of his knowledge and skill, and, no ceremony, however handsome, should usurp the place of drill. But here, as in the sham fight question, comes in the great and delicate consideration of concession to popularity and that is something the looker on is hardly competent to judge. Of the staff it is only necessary to say that they are as efficient and soldierly as ever, and General Dalton is the same pile driver, with the maximum of work and the minimum of fuss, I verily believe, known to and liked by more people than any man in the States.

E. FIELD.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION DRILL.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., June 12, 1885.

To the Editor of the *Times-Democrat*:

Through the kindness of a friend I have seen the letter signed "Grand Stand" criticising the actions and the report of the Board of Judges of the recent New Orleans drill. That report was addressed to the president of the Board of Managers, and was signed by the judges in their official capacity. This fact renders it *improper* for the Board to notice the various points which are attempted to be made against it by an anonymous writer. There is another reason why the Board cannot notice them, viz.: A person who, under cover of acquaintance, professional courtesy and assumed friendship, seeks information during a social visit, and then attempts to make use of it to assail those whose confidence he sought to secure that he might betray them, removes himself by that act from the pale of honorable gentlemen, and deserves, as will receive, when his conduct is known, the scorn of all honest men. Such a person

is not a gentleman, and for that reason also the Board cannot notice this attack.

The decisions of the Board on tactical points have not been announced, as this writer assumes. The delay results from accidents of service, one of which is the removal of the regiment to which the judges belong to other stations, and no one regrets this delay more than the judges themselves.

On the occasion of the visit referred to, the members of the Board discovered the cloven foot beneath the *not very* prepossessing exterior of their spy-like interviewer. They knew how to meet such duplicity, and they have no objection to "Grand Stand" rendering himself ridiculous by gravely parading before the readers of the *Times-Democrat* the evidence of his own discomfiture.

WM. E. BIRKINBANK.

CONNECTICUT.

The 3d and 4th Regiments, 5th Battalion, and Battery A, will encamp under command of Brig. Gen. C. P. Graham, at Niantic, for 6 days, commencing Aug. 24. The 1st and 2d Regiments will parade for one day for inspection by the Brigadier General between August 20 and September 20 next.

THE BALTIMORE COURT-MARTIAL.

In replying in the *JOURNAL* of June 13 to our correspondent at Baltimore, we answered his question as to the Court-martial on the facts as he stated them, without undertaking to judge as to the correctness of his report of the facts. We observe that the *Baltimore Sun* of June 17 says: "Colonel Stewart Brown, the Colonel commanding the 5th Regiment, says as the case is before the courts by a mandamus to restore the sergeant, he would not discuss the matter and go into the facts, but there is not a word of truth in this account of the action of the Court-martial. It is absurd," he said, "to suppose that a court in which were lawyers, some of experience of many years, would disregard the familiar principle of law that presumes all men innocent until their guilt is proved. But there have been any number of cases in which convictions have taken place on the testimony of the prosecution alone, and when none for the defence was offered."

This explanation, we must admit, seems to us altogether probable but, in justice to our correspondent, we may say that we are in receipt of a letter from another correspondent, who says: "Your correspondent is correct. The court did make that claim, and among the officers who supported it were Major W. A. Boykin, Captain Robert D. Selden, Captain George C. Cole, Lieut. Searsh and Lieut. Stokes. Furthermore, the charge upon which the sergeant was expelled was conspiring with two others who were subsequently acquitted by the same witnesses and evidence, thus ruling, contrary to common sense or reason, that a man can be guilty singly and alone of conspiracy."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A patriotic and artistic piece of musical enterprise is the G. A. R. March, composed by John Wiegand, dedicated to John S. Kountz, Commander-in-Chief, and published by Ignatius Fischer, 121 Summit Street, Toledo. The title page bears an excellent portrait of the Commander-in-Chief, with a setting of appropriate military emblems. The music is spirited and melodious. Price, 50 cents.

Mr. D. Van Nostrand will publish in the autumn a limited edition of Baron Jomini's *Strategical Life of the Great Emperor Napoleon*, translated from the French, with notes, by the late H. W. Halleck, LL. D., Major-General, U. S. Army. The work will appear in four volumes, with an atlas of sixty maps and plans, beautifully engraved on copper. It has long been out of print, and has commanded exceedingly high prices wherever offered for sale, as it is the only standard military life of the Emperor Napoleon. The price will be placed at the original cost of the work, i. e., \$25.00, cloth binding, uncut edges, gilt tops, paper labels.

The Society of the Cavalry Corps of the Armies of the United States, has issued in pamphlet form, an account of its proceedings at the meeting held in Baltimore, June 5, 1885, together with its constitution and by-laws.

The *Magazine of American History* in its July issue will publish two illustrated articles on the action and achievements of the New York Seventh Regiment at the outbreak of the war.

Another nautical romance by Admiral Porter, U. S. N., in press with the Appletons, is called "Harry Marline; or, Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag."

Among "Recent Signal Service Notes," published in pamphlet form, are Alexander McAdie's—"The Aurora in Its Relations to Meteorology," G. E. Curtis's—"Effect of Wind Currents on Rainfall," and H. A. Hazen's—"Thunderstorms of May, 1884."

THE WAR FEVER IN RUSSIA.

A PRIVATE letter from an American traveller, dated Moscow, June 1, says: "The war fever here has run its course and everything is quiet. The Russians believe that they have carried their point, and are proud and satisfied. They say, however, that sooner or later the Russian and English frontiers must come together in Central Asia, and that then, and only then, will a permanent *modus vivendi* be secured."

The Czar is reported, when the question of providing means for a war with England was raised, to have said with solemnity: "If the war should break out I hereby promise that I will sacrifice to it the entire property of the House of Romanoff (180,000,000 roubles); and I am certain that my people will not allow my example to stand alone." The writer adds that there can be no doubt that the great land owners, the rich mercantile world, and the wealthy monasteries were fully prepared to make their equally great sacrifices for their fatherland. In 1878, when there was the expectation of war with England and Austria, the Moscow merchants and clergy alone agreed to sacrifice the immense sum of 500,000,000 roubles.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Col. J. P. Nicholson, acting Recorder-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, has issued a tenth edition of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order. The first edition was issued in 1863. The first quadrennial congress of the order was held at Philadelphia, April 9, 1863, and the ninth at Chicago, April 10, 1883.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. P. S.—Write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy, West Point, for the information you desire as to admission of cadets.

G. H. M. asks: Are there any books published besides the Tactics that would be useful in a general study of the artillery service, and where can be obtained, price, etc.? Ans.—Tidball's Manual, \$3; the Artillerist's Manual, \$2; Robert's Handbook of Artillery; Birkhimer's History of the Artillery. If you master these write us again and we will post you further. We can get them for you.

E. W. P. asks: Do recent orders changing the facings of infantry uniform from blue to white prohibit the wearing of the marksman's button on the collar of the coat? Ans.—No. Part 2716, as amended by G. O. 120 of 1884, drops the words "number of regiment or badge or corps in middle of . . . facing of collar on each side," but this does not affect the regulation as to place for wearing the marksman's button.

Inquirer asks: 1. Do all of each successive class graduating at West Point enter the Army, or is it optional with them? Ans.—It is expected that graduates of the Military Academy will continue in the Army at least four years, and as a rule they do so, though they can be relieved from service at any time by the acceptance of their resignation by the President.

2. Are Representatives in Congress elected for a period of four years or less? Ans.—Representatives in Congress are elected for two years.

Sergeant asks: In a recent competitive drill, after the squad had been reduced to four men, and while at carry arms, bayonets fixed, the command secure arms was given; three of the men executed it and one did not. Is the command proper? Ans.—Certainly. Regulations especially provide that sentries, who always have bayonets fixed, secure arms in wet weather.

A. W. H. asks: 1. How to erect a tent in a proper manner; should a trench be dug around the tent and the loose dirt thrown up against the flaps or aprons of the tent? Ans.—The dirt should not be thrown against the tent. The sides or flaps should be kept free so that they can be raised.

2. Is it against Regulation to carpet or throw a rug on the floor of the tent, or should I keep it clean of everything? Ans.—There is nothing against ornamenting your tent and making it comfortable in every respect, but you should keep within bounds, and not disturb the uniformity of the camp.

3. I have a gun rack that will hold four muskets, would it be Regulation to use it? Ans.—Not against Regulations but possibly against the orders of the camp.

4. Is there any instruction as to where and how the knapsack should be kept in the tent? Ans.—That depends upon the furniture of the tent and upon orders of the commander. Knapsacks above all things must be placed uniformly through the whole camp.

5. Would a looking glass or any other small articles of convenience that a soldier could carry with him be out of place? Ans.—Not at all; he should have everything to keep himself neat, clean, and in soldierly condition.

6. Should a soldier remain in his own company's camp during the day time, or must he get a pass to go out of it? Ans.—That is regulated by the commander.

7. I wish to enter for the \$200 prize in the coming encampment at Fairmount Park, and would like any information that you can give me. Ans.—All the information we have been published in the JOURNAL.

Pro Patria Gloria asks: 1. How many constitute the full quota of cadets at West Point when each Congressional and At large representative is in the corps; a condition (an unprecedented one) which I understand it now to be in? Ans.—344.

2. When will there be a vacancy in the District now represented in Congress by Gen. E. L. Vieil? Ans.—In 1888.

3. Are young men, residents of the United States, ever accepted without an appointment on condition that they pass the requisite examination of admission and assume all expenses of tuition, etc., themselves, and, of course, not entering the Army as lieutenant on their graduation? Ans.—No; except by special act of Congress.

J. B. M.—You will find the law as to "actual time of service in the Army or Navy" contained in G. O. 27, A. G. O., March 9, 1881, and the "Tylor decisions" in G. O. 40, A. G. O., April 8, 1882.

Krolick asks: What is the duty of a soldier of Marines on board ship and in barracks? Ans.—On board ship the Marines do guard duty, they are exercised in the manual of arms and duties of the soldier, and at the guns of the vessels, etc. In barracks their duties are similar to those of the soldiers of the Army, guard duty, drills, fatigues, etc.

J. W. McN. asks: From what district of New York was John E. McMahon appointed a cadet at West Point in 1881? Ans.—From the 8th District, then represented by the Hon. Anson G. McCook.

W. H. B.—Write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the Circular giving full information as to land warrants, etc.

Contributor.—There is no present design to abandon the station you mention or to reinforce it, but no one knows what a day may bring forth.

A correspondent asks: 1. Is a National Guardsman, out of uniform, under military law, whether he be in the street or in the armory? Ans.—This question has been presented to the civil courts but once, and was passed upon by Judge Macomber, of the Superior Court of Rochester. An officer of the National Guard insulted his superior officer on the street, neither being in uniform. Judge Macomber, in setting aside the proceedings of the Court-martial, said: "A citizen soldier is one who earns his daily bread by the labor of his hands or brain in business or profession, and who devotes a portion of his time to military training and to drill and preparation for time of war. When, however, he is not actually engaged in the duties of the National Guard and is not in uniform, he is not amenable to Court-martial. The proceedings and sentence must be reversed, and the accused man discharged."

2. Have the civil courts power of review over Court-martial (National Guard) decisions? Ans.—The civil courts have power to review the decisions of a Court-martial, provided the court oversteps its authority; but, as a rule, they will not interfere, except to correct an irregularity or a manifest excess of power.

3. Where can the legal decisions rendered on these points be obtained? Ans.—The decisions of the Judge Advocate General are on file in Albany.

W. J. L. asks: 1. Who has the power of appointing a cadet for the Revenue Marine Service? How many are appointed, and when? What is their pay, and in what place is the period of their cadetship served? Ans.—1. By the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. According to the number of vacancies that occur each year. The appointments are generally made in June.

3. \$600 per annum.

4. On board Revenue Bark *Chase* at New Bedford, and three months' cruise during the summer.

Applicant asks: How do I stand on the list of applicants for position of Hospital Steward, U. S. A.? Ans.—No. 5.

THE NEW MATERIAL COFFERDAM.

The experiments at Toulon with pulverized cocoanut tissue, to which we last week alluded, are under the superintendence of Captain Fallu de la Barrière. The material, which is very light, is known as "cofferdam." In experiments made with shell fire the holes were small, and the cellulose closed very rapidly. The shell broke up into about 100 pieces. Hot coals placed upon the material and covered with it burned without igniting the cofferdam. The particulars given as to experiments made by discharging a torpedo against a chest, one side of which was padded with 2½ inches of cofferdam, are not so detailed. The chest, after the explosion, floated for a few seconds, and then sank to the bottom. On being recovered by a diver, it was found that the top had been blown off, but the cofferdam was but little injured. The results of the experiments tend to show that this material possesses the peculiarity of quickly and automatically stopping a leak caused by gunshots, and of affording a certain amount of protection to a ship from the danger of fire. Whether, however, it will be adopted in building ships for the French Navy must depend on the result of more extended experiments.

The Army and Navy Gazette reports that there has been great jubilation in France over the defeat of Herr Krupp, backed up by Prince Bismarck. The terrible disaster experienced by Germany occurred in this fashion—at least, so it is related in the French papers: The Servian Government called for tenders for guns. Krupp demanded 11,000,000f. to supply the required weapons; whereas the house of Cail, now managed by Colonel de Bange, of the monster cannon, offered to do the same business for 6,500,000f. When Krupp learned this he at once offered to furnish the artillery at 5,000,000f.! The Servian Government communicated this fact to Col. de Bange, probably thinking that that gallant officer would reduce his price. This he refused to do in the most dignified manner, saying that the house of Cail did business on honorable terms, *id est*, at a profit of 10 per cent. The Servian Government, on receiving this noble reply, did not hesitate, but gave the contract to the house on the banks of the Seine. The most piquant part of the affair is, according to the French chronicler, that the terrible Chancellor promised to make good Krupp's loss, had he obtained the contract, in order to preserve the supremacy of the German firm. This is looked upon as a very plucky thing in Paris, this bearding of Prince Bismarck.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Italia Militaire states that the Italian War Office has finally adopted, for use in hot climates, a new tent, which possesses the threefold advantage over other known systems, of being less expensive and more easy of transport, and of offering better sanitary conditions to the men using it. Trials were made by the Italian expedition at present at Massowah and Assab with various models, and the type in question has now been decided upon. The new tent consists of canvas and wood, and has an interior surface of over 100 square metres, which provides sleeping room for 30 men. The tents consist of two layers of canvas, separated by an air space, which is stated to maintain the interior temperature at a moderate level. The new tents are less durable than two models which were tried; but their cost is only 1,000 francs each, the wooden framework consisting of pieces of wood, none of which is over two metres in length. The tents may be transported on the backs of mules or camels, and are put together in a very short time.

More rapid progress is being made with the construction of the Panama Canal. In December, 1884, the extraction amounted to 500,000 cubic metres; in January, 1885, to 550,000 cubic metres; in February, to 580,000 cubic metres, and in March to 627,000 cubic metres.

VICE-ADmirAL PASCHEN, of the German Navy, with five vessels, having about 1,500 men on board, is instructed to take strong measures against the Sultan of Zanzibar, unless he at once withdraws his troops from the territory of the German East African Company and of the Sultan of Vitu.

RECENT gunnery experiments at Steinfeld, near Felidorf, have convinced the Austrian War Office that it is desirable to adopt definitely the Uchatius bronze steel mortar of 15 centimetres diameter in siege operations. From one of these engines 1,200 bombs and shrapnel were fired without the rifling of the gun being much injured. The powder charge was one kilogramme, the weight of the bomb 31 kilos, and that of the shrapnel 26 kilos, and the distance, not of the trajectory, but of the target measured in a straight line, was 1,900 metres. From these trials it is concluded that the resisting quality of the Uchatius metal has been amply proved. Experiments are now being made at Steinfeld with a 7-centimetre Uchatius mountain piece. These, also, have up to the present given satisfaction.

PARTY of sub-lieutenants in the navy, becoming incensed at some satirical stories which appeared in a local newspaper, at Portsmouth, England, forced an entrance into the residence of the editor, and assaulted him. The police, after a severe struggle with the assailants of the editor, succeeded in making one arrest.

In a paper recently read before the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. Macgowan affirms the claims of the Chinese to be the originators of gunpowder and firearms. Anterior to its granulation by Schwartz gunpowder was a crude compound, of little use in propelling missiles. This, says the writer, is the article first used in China. The incendiary materials employed by the Hindus against Alexander's army were merely the naphthas or petroleum mixture of the ancient Boreans, and in early times used by the Chinese. The "stinkpot," so much used by Chinese pirates, is, it appears, a Cambodian invention. Dr. Macgowan states also that as early

as the twelfth or thirteenth century the Chinese attempted submarine warfare, contriving rude torpedoes for that purpose. In the year 1000 an inventor exhibited to the then Emperor of China, "a fire gun and a fire bomb."

The serious explosion on H. M. S. *Inflexible*, by which twelve men were injured, is ascribed to the accumulation of coal gas in the bunkers, a previous explosion from the same cause having occurred at Malta, and led to the insertion of extra ventilating tubes which do not appear to have been in working order.

ENGLISH naval chaplains are exercised at the small number of men-of-war's men and marines who receive the Holy Communion on board ships of war.

THE Russian man-of-war, with the Admiral on board, says a Hong Kong telegram, beat to quarters and prepared for action on the *Agamemnon* entering Yokohama Harbor. Captain Long, whose conduct has been much approved, visited the Russian Admiral and remonstrated with him against the disregard of the neutrality of the port. The Japanese press comments indignantly upon the Russian proceedings. A Japanese turret-ship is now anchored in front of the Russian vessel, and the English ships have moved to Yokohama to avoid a chance of collision.

Messrs. YARROW & CO. have just completed the three stern-wheel steamers which were originally intended for the bombardment of Khartoum, and it has been decided to send these out to the Nile for the purpose of patrolling the river up to Wady Halfa. On the upper deck there will be carried a 9-pounder rifle cannon, and eight Nordenfeldt guns will be distributed over different parts of the vessel, firing all round.

The lance has disappeared from the list of weapons used in the Austrian Army, and the lancers will be converted into light cavalry men.

A NUMBER of Nordenfeldt guns have been ordered by the Australian Colonies for harbor defence. The Russian Artillery Department recently ordered from Krupp 2,000 11-in. shell.

THE prices allowed for horses in the French Military estimates, vary from \$132.50 for privates' horses, to \$280 for officers' horses.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MALET, late Grenadier Guards, has devised a plan for mounting heavy guns on hydraulic carriages, the important feature of which is the suspension of the gun by means of links attached to the carriage. The action of recoil causes the gun to rise as the links revolve in the arc of a circle for about 60 deg., and the movement is controlled by hydraulic buffers, of which the pistons are pulled out as the gun swings upwards and backwards.

THE French War Budget for 1886 effects a saving of nearly \$2,573,525, being \$131,532,272 against \$145,797 in 1885. It is stated to be the intention of General Camponot to utilize this surplus in the organization of the Colonial Army.

IT is said at Berlin that the government are preparing a bill regarding the construction of a canal from the Northern Sea to the Baltic, at a cost of \$30,000,000.

TEHERAN advises state that the son of the Shah of Persia has started a military training college for the education of young men intended for the army. The staff of college professors is composed of European officers. A semi-official French paper has been started at Teheran. It is called *L'Echo de Persie*. This new journal is under the patronage of the Shah.

THE Austrian military manœuvres are fixed for the last week of August, and will be held in Bohemia. 27,600 infantry, 2,880 cavalry, and 128 cannons will be on the ground.

THE Russians are pushing ahead with the defences of Sebasteopol and Batoum, and intend to convert Vladivostock into a first-rate naval fortress and arsenal, and to station permanently on the China station a large squadron of armor-clads and torpedo craft.

THE American cup presented by the American rifle team to the riflemen of Ireland, as a memorial of the first international contest, was won June 25 at Dollymount, with a score of 453 out of a possible 500, by William Russell Joynt, who thus becomes the champion shot of Ireland for the year. Mr. Joynt was a member of the team which shot at Creedmoor in 1876, and at Dollymount in 1882.

THE Russian Minister of War is urging the construction of a telegraph line from Askabat to Merv, which would be of great advantage to the Russian army in the event of a further advance into Afghanistan.

The *Morisini*, to be launched at Venice at the end of this month, is the fifth of the Italian ironclad frigates; length, 730 ft.; extreme breadth of beam, 128 ft., or about 7 ft. less in length than the *Dulio*, but 7 ft. broader; draught, 24 ft.; armament similar to that of the *Italia*. At the same time it is hoped to launch the torpedo-ram *Stromboli*, the work upon which is being pushed on with great alacrity.

LOOKED at simply as an exhibition of marine curiosities, or as a collection of fighting machines, the squadron which put to sea on Tuesday (June 9) from Portland forms an imposing and interesting spectacle. From the turret-ship, with its armor nearly two feet thick, down to the swift torpedo-boat, with its deadly weapon, it contains specimens of nearly every type of vessel in the navy.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE arrival at Fort Pitt of the prisoners held by Big Bear practically ends the half-breed rebellion in the Dominion. The troops will pursue the Indians no further, but leave them to be subdued by hunger. Although the fighting is thus happily over, the Canadian authorities are by no means through with the matter. Riel is to be disposed of, and the causes of half-breed discontent are to be removed. The Dominion Government will doubtless see that this is the time to do full justice to the settlers of the Northwest, no matter what their extraction, and thus prevent outbreaks in the future.

THE new French cruiser *Milan*, elsewhere referred to, has boilers of the *Belleville* type, said to weigh many tons less, for the same horse-power, than the usual return tube boiler; this saving being principally

pally due to the smaller quantity of water carried. At the same time much less space is occupied in the vessel with these boilers. They are placed fore and aft in the centre of the vessel with fore and aft stokeholds on each side, an arrangement which affords very complete ventilation. A very rapid draught is obtained by means of a small jet in the chimneys, owing to the completeness of the ventilation. The coal bunkers are arranged so that the coals trim into the stokeholds by their own gravity, doors being placed in such positions that the fuel may fall at the required spot.

Punch publishes the following in the form of an Epitaph: "The Suakin-Berber Railway. An Epitaph. To the Memory of the Suakin-Berber Railway. It was curt, costly, and inconvenient. Remarkable rather for the Uncertainty of its Receipts than for the Punctuality of its Passenger Service, and with a commendable fidelity to the instincts of the Happy, Hale, and Hopeful Ministry, of which it

was destined to be at one and the same time the transient joy and the everlasting incubus. It started with solemn energy of purpose to arrive suddenly but light-heartedly at Nowhere in Particular. Thus having adequately fulfilled the double and important Purpose of Comforting the Contractor and staggering the British Public, it was, to the silent Embarrassment of Mr. Gladstone, the reflective Surprise of the Local Hyena, and the inexpressible delight of Lord Salisbury, carted off bodily one morning to the Quays of Cyprus, where Weather and Time kindly and assiduously assisting, it will, with the intervention of the Marine-store Dealer, sadly, quietly, but respectably resolve itself by Natural Process, once more into those Original Elements from which, for the general Credit of the British Government, it would perhaps have done better never to have emerged."

In the taking of the Pescadores by Admiral Courbet on March 29 five forts, armed with heavy Krupp

guns and garrisoned by 3,000 men, had to be silenced, which took the French five days. The vessels were the *Bayard*, flying the Admiral's flag, the *Triomphante*, the *D'Estang*, the *Duchafaut*, the *Annamite*, and the *Vipere*. All the French Naval authorities are in favor of retaining the Pescadores as a station. To this the Chinese object, especially as the isles were captured after the opening of negotiations.

The following is reported from Japan: "A Russian officer came on board one of her Majesty's ships, and was met at the gangway by the officer of the watch, who listened patiently to an unintelligible address delivered by the former. At last, when a pause ensued, the English officer quietly said, 'I beg your pardon, but I do not understand Russian!' The Russian officer forthwith, in an excited manner, rejoined, 'I was not speaking de Russian; I was speaking de English.' He then retired rapidly down the ladder into his boat."

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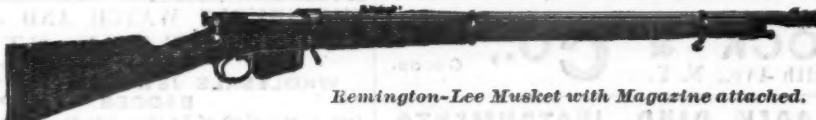
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